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#### Issued By

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE, Editor

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# THE COMPACT

**I**N Ye Name of God, *Amen.* ¶ We whose names are underwritten, the loyall Subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord King James, by ye grace of God of Great Britaine, France & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. ¶ Having under-taken for ye glorie of God, and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and Countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God and one of another, covenant, & combine our selves together into a civill body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. ¶

*In witness whereof* we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne Lord King James of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fifty-fourth, An<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1620.

JOHN CARVER  
WILLIAM BRADFORD  
SAMUEL FULLER  
WILLIAM WHITE  
ISAAC ALLERTON  
MYLES STANDISH  
JOHN ALDEN

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN  
EDWARD TILLEY  
JOHN TILLEY  
SAMUEL COCKER  
THOMAS KOCKER  
THOMAS TINKER  
JOHN RIGDALE  
EDWARD FULLER

JOHN TURNER  
FRANCIS LYTTON  
JOHN CRACKSTON  
JOHN BILLINGTON  
MOSES FLETCHER  
JOHN GOODMAN

DEGORY PRIEST  
THOMAS WILLIAMS  
EDMOND MARGESON  
PETER BROWN  
RICHARD BRITTEAIGE  
GEORGE BOULE

RICHARD CLARKE  
RICHARD GARDINER  
JOHN HARRISON  
THOMAS ENGLISH  
EDWARD DOTT  
EDWARD LEISTER

November 21, 1620, the Mayflower came to anchor in Cape Cod Harbor, thirty-six days out of Plymouth, England. This vessel was rated at 180 tons and is said to have been about 90 feet long, 24 feet wide, and supported by a crew of some fifteen or twenty men. There were 102 passengers on board, and as soon as



the boat came to anchor a compact for the government of the new colony was drawn up and signed by men of the colony, fifty-one in number. The compact is brief, but it contains the root out of which sprang the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, for it embodies the first true democratic ideas of government.

# The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

IT IS indeed a happy coincidence that two great events in American history took place in November—Armistice Day, which closed World War I—and a Day of Thanksgiving, first inaugurated by the early settlers of our country. In this season of double Thanksgiving, our hearts stand still with hope and breathless expectancy—that another glorious cause for thanksgiving may yet be added to this month of momentous events.

We have so much to be thankful for even though the war may not be entirely over. Even in time of war we still have our way of life—the great American Way, of limited authority and freedom of the individual. We still have the right to worship God in a Christian land, to speak, to work, to accumulate private property (the fruit of work) and to be independent individuals. Our men are fighting for these rights now and we must safeguard them at all costs. We who remain at home will do our part here—and deep within our hearts is a fervent “thanksgiving” that our sons and daughters—all of our loved ones—who are taking part in this tragic war, are doing so because they want to.

How grateful we should be and I am sure we are—that their hearts are so filled with love of country, with patriotic zeal and the spirit of sacrifice, that they welcome this opportunity to serve their country with all they have, even with life itself. This is indeed a cause for thanksgiving on the part of us who wait at home.

And while we wait, we work and plan for the future—the future of some of our men who, returning, may need our special care and attention. What a boon to the ill in mind and body will be our hospital libraries!

Oh, I wish you could read the letters that come to me. It makes my heart ache because we haven't the money on hand to build all the libraries that the states are begging for. If we are able to build an initial three, one in each section of the country—then fill in with the others as rapidly as the money is supplied, we shall have accomplished untold good for our men and for our country.

There are one or two questions I would answer now. A friend wrote: “I am surprised to learn of the slowing down of the Blood Plasma needs, while the war is still on—and on a recent radio program there was a very strong plea for more blood plasma overseas.” Oh, my friends, indeed we do need to give our blood—more of it than ever. Please do not slow down on that, but the Red Cross has all of the equipment needed to transform the blood into the plasma! After all, it is their project and if they say they can no longer accept equipment, then it is taken entirely out of our hands, and that is why we need another project—one that will be our very own; one that will serve our fighting men now and for the years that will follow after peace comes.

Another member wrote: “Why not wait until the war is over to build these libraries, when it could be done so much cheaper?” My friends, the need is very great at the present time for do you realize that two and three thousand men are already in each of these hospitals and more arriving daily? There is a great need for haste in building the libraries for they are needed desperately now, as they will continue to be needed in the years to come. Please understand the urgency of this undertaking and make it a personal responsibility.

Won't you please come to me with your problems and your questions, so that I may help you, if possible? That is what I am here for and that is what I long to do.

And so, let us approach this season of Thanksgiving with gratitude in our hearts for our many blessings and for our God-given opportunity to aid mankind; for our institutions that have endured through the perils of warfare; and for an Omnipotent God, who guides our destiny through chaos and disaster into a safe and happy haven. Let us face the world of tomorrow with high hopes and a brave spirit.

Faithfully,

*May E. Talmadge*

# Founding of the United States Navy

THE founding of the United States Navy can best be told through documentary evidence from the Journals of Congress. The following documents have been given the National Defense Committee for publication in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

"On October 5, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed a committee of three (Journals of the Continental Congress, October 5), which according to John Adams consisted of himself, John Langdon of New Hampshire, and Silas Deane of Connecticut (Works of John Adams, III, 7), to prepare a plan for intercepting two British brigs loaded with arms, powder, and other warlike stores. A report which this committee made on October 6 was acted upon on October 13, when Congress decided to fit out two armed vessels and appointed a committee consisting of Deane, Langdon and Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina to estimate the expense to be incurred in fitting out the vessels (Journals, October 6 and 13). On October 30 this latter committee, which was later called the Naval Committee, made a report. Congress now ordered two more vessels to be prepared for sea, and added four additional members to the former committee, Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, Joseph Hewes of North Carolina, R. H. Lee of Virginia and John Adams of Massachusetts (Journals, October 30). The Naval Committee during October, November and December, 1775, drew up rules and regulations for the navy, obtained a fleet of eight vessels and prepared them for sea, and officered them by making Esek Hopkins of Rhode Island commander-in-chief, and by appointing four captains, five first lieutenants, five second lieutenants and three third lieutenants. John Paul Jones was first on the list of first lieutenants (Journals, December 22). On December 14, 1775, Congress appointed a committee of thirteen to take charge of the building of thirteen frigates (Journals, December 14). This new committee was called the Marine Committee, and by the spring of 1776 had superseded the Naval Committee as the Naval executive of the Continental Congress."

Excerpt from When Was Our Navy Founded? by Charles Oscar Paullin. U. S. Naval Institute. Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, Whole No. 133, March, 1910.

## FOUNDATION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY 1774-1789

Regarding establishment of the Navy of the United States:

October 5, 1775—That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan for intercepting two vessels, which are on their way to Canada, loaded with Arms and powder, and that the committee proceed on this business immediately.

October 13, 1775—That two vessels be fitted, for a cruise of three months, and to intercept such transports as may be laden with warlike stores and other supplies for our enemies, and for such other purposes as the Congress shall direct.

October 30, 1775—That two other armed vessels be fitted out with all expedition; that one to carry not exceeding 20 Guns, and the other not exceeding 36 Guns, with a proportionate number of swivels and men, to be employed in such manner, *for the protection and defence of the United Colonies*, as the Congress shall hereafter direct.

November 10, 1775—That two Battalions of *marines* be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; and that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war between Great Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the first and second battalions of American Marines, and that they be considered as part of the number which the continen-



tal Army before Boston is ordered to consist of.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL  
CONGRESS  
1774-1789

Volume III. 1775

September 21—December 30

(Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts.)

276 *Journals of Congress*

An additional Instruction was given to the Committee appointed to confer with the General, which was ordered to be transcribed, and added to the former.

Permission granted for the Sloop *Bentham*, William Moore, Master, with a parcel of sea stores enumerated to proceed to S(out)h Carolina.

The Congress, then agreeable to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the state of the trade of the thirteen Colonies, and, after some time spent therein, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. (Samuel) Ward reported, from the committee that they had taken into consideration the matter referred to them, but not having come to any resolution, desired leave to sit again.<sup>1</sup>

*Resolved*, That this Congress will, to Morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into farther consideration the trade of the 13 Confederated Colonies.

Adjourned to 9 o'Clock to Morrow.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1775

Agreeable to order, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into farther consideration the state of the trade of the 13 confederated Colonies, and, after some time spent therein, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. (Samuel) Ward reported from the committee, that they had not come to any conclusion, and desired leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this Congress will, to //morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the state of the trade of the thirteen United Colonies.//

<sup>1</sup> See John Adams's Notes of Debates in this volume.

Sundry letters recd. from London were laid before Congress.

October, 1775

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On motion,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan for intercepting two vessels, which are on their way to Canada, loaded with Arms and powder, // and that the committee proceed on this business immediately.//<sup>1</sup>

The Comee of claims reported:

That an Accot of Mrs. Stille, of Trenton, of the Expençe of Capt. Ross, and others, ought to be paid and charged to the sd Ross, until he makes it appear to be just and reasonable, that the same be charged to the continent, amounting to £12.6.4 Pency Curry, = (32 76/90 dollars.)

That an accot rendered by Charles Ax-ford, for provisions for Capt Ross's company is reasonable and that the same ought to be paid, amounting to £3.0.3 = 8 3/90 dollars.

That an accot rendered by Charity Brit-ton, for provisions for the Capt. Ross's company is reasonable and ought to be paid, amounting to £3.13.0 = 9 66/90 dollars.

That an accot rendered by Joseph Clunn, for provisions for the same company, amounting to £2.19.8 = 7 86/90 dollars, is reasonable and ought to be paid.

That an account rendered by Wm and Thos Bradford, for printing, amounting to £67.0.10 = (178 7/90) dollars, is reasonable and ought to be allowed.

*Ordered*, That the above accots be paid.

<sup>1</sup> John Adams wrote in 1813: "As it lies in my mind, Captain John Manley applied to General Washington, in Cambridge, in 1775, informed him that British transports and merchant ships were frequently passing and repassing unarmed, and asked leave to put a few guns on board a vessel to cruise for them. Washington, either shrinking from the boldness of the enterprise, or doubting his authority, prudently transmitted the information to Congress in a letter. When the letter was read, many members seemed much surprised; but a motion was made, and seconded, to commit it to a special committee. Opposition was made to this motion, and a debate ensued; but the motion prevailed by a small majority. The committee appointed were John Langdon, Silas Deane and John Adams. We met, and at once agreed to report a resolution, authorizing General Washington to fit and arm one or more vessels for the purpose. A most animated opposition and debate arose upon this report, but the resolution was carried by a small majority." *John Adams to John Langdon*, 24 January, 1813. Langdon saw nothing in this statement requiring correction.

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*Resolved*, That Timothy Matlack, of this city, be employed as a store keeper, and that the implements provided for the husbands be put under his care, also the tents and linen, &c. purchased for the army some time since.

The comee appointed to prepare a plan // for intercepting the two yessels bound to Canada, // brought in their report, which being read,

*Resolved*, That a letter be sent by Express to Genl Washington, to inform him, that they (Congress) having recd certain intelligence of the sailing of two north country built Brigs, of no force, from England, on the 11 of August last, loaded with arms, powder, and other stores, for Quebec, without a convoy, which it being of importance to intercept, that he apply to the council of Massachusetts bay, for the two armed vessels in their service, and despatch the same, with a sufficient number of people, stores, &c. particularly a number of oars, in order, if possible, to intercept sd two Brigs and their cargoes, and secure the same for the use of the continent; Also, any other transports laden with ammunition, cloathing, or other stores, for the use of the ministerial army or navy in America, and secure them in the most convenient places for the purpose abovementioned; that he give the commander or commanders such instructions as are necessary, as also proper encouragement to the marines and seamen, that shall be sent on this enterprise, which instructions, &c., are to be delivered to the commander or commanders sealed up, with orders not to open the same until out of sight of land, on account of secrecy.

That a letter be wrote to sd honble council, to put sd vessels under the General's command and direction, and to furnish him instantly with every necessary in their power, at the expence of the Continent.

Also that the General be directed to employ sd vessels and others, if he judge neces-

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sary, to effect the purposes aforesd; informing the General that the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut* vessels of force will be sent directly after them to their assistance.

That a letter be wrote to Govr Cooke, informing him of the above, and desiring him to despatch one or both the armed vessels of

the colony of Rhode Island on the same service, and that he take the precautions abovementioned.

Also that a letter be wrote to Govr Trumbull, requesting of him the largest vessel in the service of the colony of Connecticut, to be sent on the enterprize aforesaid, acquainting him with the above particulars, and recommending the same precautions.

That the encouragement recommended by this Congress to be given shall be, on this occasion, that the master, officers and seamen, shall be intitled to one half of the value of the prizes by them taken, the wages they receive from the respective colonies notwithstanding.<sup>1</sup>

That the sd ships and vessels of war to be on the continental risque and pay, during their being so employed.<sup>2</sup>

Adjourned till to Morrow at 9 o'Clock.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1775

Two letters from Genl Schuyler, dated Ticonderoga, 25 and 28 Sept, with enclosures, were recd and read.

On motion made,

*Resolved*, That orders issue to the continental Treasurers, to collect for continental bills, a quantity of silver and gold, not exceeding £20,000 pensylv curry (53. 200 dollars), for the use of the army in Canada.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1775

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into their farther consideration the state of the trade of the united Colonies, and after some time spent thereon, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. (Samuel) Ward reported, from the committee, that they had taken the matter referred to them into consideration, but not having come to a conclusion, desired him to move for leave to sit again.<sup>3</sup>

//Whereupon the order was renewed.//

<sup>1</sup> On the margin of the "corrected Journal" the words "2. this particularly" were written against this paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> Two letters from Schuyler, dated September 25 and 28, were read this day. They are in *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 153, folios 166 and 172.

<sup>3</sup> See John Adams's Notes of Debates in this volume.

In the Committee of the Whole.<sup>2</sup>

That whatever resolution the Congress come into relative to the non importation and non exportation agreement should be conclusive during this session of Congress.

Oct. 13.<sup>3</sup> That it is the opinion of this committee that New York, the lower colonies on Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia ought not to avail themselves of the benefit allowed to them by the last restraining Act and therefore that no persons should apply at the Custom houses in those colonies for clearances or other documents, which other colonies are deprived of by said restraining act for securing the navigation of vessels with cargoes from their ports.<sup>4</sup>

26<sup>3</sup> That it be recommended the several provincial Assemblies, Conventions or councils of safety of the united colonies to export to the foreign West Indies on account and risque of their respective Colony as much provision or any other produce except horned cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, as they may deem necessary for the importation of arms, ammunition, sulphur and salt petre.<sup>5</sup>

31<sup>3</sup> That no Rice be exported under the exception contained in the 4th Article of the Association from any of the United Colonies to Great Britain, Ireland or the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey Sark Alderney or Man or any other European Island or Settlement within the British Dominions.<sup>6</sup>

October, 1775

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That no live stock (necessary sea stores at the discretion of the Committees, and

<sup>2</sup> This is a manuscript in the writing of Charles Thomson, found in the PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, No. 24, folio 3. I place it under the first date on the paper, although the Journals do not show that any resolutions were reported from the committee on that day. On the reverse are two sets of lines, one headed by N and the other by A, six noes and three ayes, but to which paragraph the vote applied cannot be determined.

<sup>3</sup> These figures are in the margin.

<sup>4</sup> This paragraph is printed in the Journals, 1 November, 1775, POST.

<sup>5</sup> On the margin is the word "Reported." The paragraph is printed in the Journals, 26 October, 1775, POST.

<sup>6</sup> These paragraphs are printed in the Journals, 1 November, 1775.

horses excepted) be exported from these colonies, or water borne except in rivers, bays or sounds.<sup>1</sup>

That as the Manufacture of Woolens in these Colonies tho' rapidly advancing may not furnish an immediate supply of clothing, it would be for the interest of the Inhabitants to go into the practice of wearing leathern waistcoats and breeches as far as may be consistent with the convenience and necessities of Individuals and that the Members of this Congress should set the example. And that it be earnestly recommended to all dealers in skins to sell them at the usual price and not take advantage of any additional demand for that article which may happen.<sup>1</sup>

A letter from Genl Washington, dated 5th of Octr, with sundry enclosed papers being recd was read.<sup>2</sup>

The Congress, taking into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a plan, for intercepting vessels coming out with stores and ammunition, and after some debate,

*Resolved*, That a swift sailing vessel, to carry ten carriage guns, and a proportionate number of swivels, with eighty men, be fitted, with all possible despatch, for a cruize of three months, and that the commander be instructed to cruize eastward, for intercepting such transports as may be laden with warlike stores and other supplies for our enemies, and for such other purposes as the Congress shall direct.

That a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the fitting the said vessel to prepare an estimate of the expence, and lay the same before the Congress, and to contract with proper persons to fit out the vessel.

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*Resolved*, That another vessel be fitted out for the same purposes, and that the said committee report their opinion of a proper vessel, and also an estimate of the expence.

The ballots being taken and examined the following members were chosen, viz: Mr.

<sup>1</sup> See page 269 ante.

<sup>2</sup> This letter is in *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 152, I, 181, and is printed in *Writings of George Washington* (Ford), III, 162. The original bears an endorsement in Thomson's writing: "That part of this letter wh relates to the capture of a vessel in N. Hampshire referred to the committee appointed to bring in regulations for navy."

(Silas) Deane, Mr. (John) Langdon, and Mr. (Christopher) Gadsden.

*Resolved*, That the remainder of the report be referred for farther consideration to Monday next.

On motion made, the Congress, taking into consideration the memorials from sundry merchants of New York and Philadelphia, respecting a quantity of tea imported before the first of March last and

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to take the above Memorials into consideration, enquire into a state of the facts, and report to the Congress.

The ballots being taken and examined the following members were chosen, viz. Mr. J(ohn) Rutledge, Mr. S(amuel) Adams, Mr. J(ohn) Adams, Mr. (Samuel) Ward, and Mr. (Richard Henry) Lee.

The several matters referred to this day, were postponed till to Morrow.

Adjourned to 9 o'Clock to Morrow.

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The members chosen, Mr. (Robert Treat) Paine, Mr. (Charles) Humphreys, and Mr. (George) Wythe.

*Resolved*, that this Congress will on Monday next resolve itself into a Comee of the whole to take into consideration the trade of the United Colonies.

Adjourned to Monday, 10 o'Clock.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1775

The Committee appointed to prepare an estimate, &c // and to fit out the vessels, // brought in their report, which being taken into consideration,

*Resolved*, That the second vessel ordered to be fitted out on the 13th Inst, do carry 14 guns, with a proportionate number of swivels and men.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to carry into execution with all possible expedition the resolution of Congress of the 13th Inst, the one of ten and the other of 14 guns, and,

*Resolved*, That two other armed vessels be fitted out with all expedition; the one to carry not exceeding 20 Guns, and the other not exceeding 36 Guns, with a proportionate number of swivels and men, to be employed in such manner, for the protection and defence of the united Colonies, as the Congress shall hereafter direct.

That the Comee consist of seven and therefore that four new members be now

elected to be added to the former Comee—4 a quorum.<sup>1</sup>

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The members chosen, Mr. (Stephen) Hopkins, Mr. (Joseph) Hewes, Mr. (Richard Henry) Lee, and Mr. J(ohn) Adams.

The Convention of New Jersey, having recommended to Congress sundry Gentlemen in their opinion proper for field officers to command the two battalions raising in that Colony,

*Resolved*, That the same be taken into consideration to Morrow.

A letter from Mr. W(alter) Livingston, dated 18 October, was read.<sup>2</sup>

Ordered to lie on the table to be considered to Morrow.

The order of the day renewed,

Adjourned to 10 o'Clock to morrow.

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On motion made, *Resolved*, That an order be drawn on the treasurers for 1000 dollars, in favour of Mr. R(obert) R. Livingston, Mr. R(obert Treat) Paine, and Mr. (John) Langdon, the Committee appointed to repair to the northward,

On motion made, *Resolved*, That the goods bought for the northern army be sent by land to Dobb's ferry, and that the president write to the convention of New York, and desire them to have a vessel ready to take in the said goods, and transport them immediately to Albany.

*Resolved*, That the medicines purchased in this city for the army at Cambridge, be sent thither by land.

*Resolved*, That the president give written orders to Dr. (John) Morgan, to call upon Mr. (Isaac) Sears, and desire him to deliver what medicines he has under his care, or can procure, that they may be forwarded to the camp at Cambridge, for the use of the continental army.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The printed Journals has the following, which combines more than one of the above resolutions:

*Resolved*, That four members be chosen and added to the former committee of three, and that these seven be a committee to carry into execution with all possible expedition, as well the resolutions of Congress passed the 13th instant, as those passed this day, for fitting out armed vessels.

<sup>2</sup> This letter is in *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, XIV, folio 15.

<sup>3</sup> Against this paragraph in the "Corrected Journals" is written the word "Secret."

On motion made, *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the colony of Virginia, to consider whether any, and what provisions may be necessary for its defence, and to report the same to the Congress.

That the committee consist of five.

The members chosen, Mr. S(amuel) Adams, Mr. (Thomas) Lynch, Mr. (James) Wilson, Mr. (Samuel) Ward, and Mr. (Thomas) Johnson.

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*Resolved*, That all letters to and from the commander in chief in the continental army, or the chief commander in the army in the northern department, pass and be carried free of postage.

*Resolved*, That the commander of the New Jersey battalions be directed to march six companies of said battalions, as soon as they are completed, to garrison the fort on Hudson's river, in the highlands, in the Colony of New York.

*Resolved*, That the president write to Governor Cooke, and request him to send to the Committee of Safety of New York, one ton of powder, for the defence of that City and Colony.

*Resolved*, That there be paid to John Wendall, the express from Albany, who has been detained several //twelve// days by order of the Congress, the sum of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  dollars per day //sixteen dollars,// for the time he has been so detained.

*Resolved*, That an order be drawn on the treasurers in favor of the delegates of New Jersey, for the sum of 5000 dollars, for the use of the battalions //ordered to be raised in that colony.//

*Ordered*, That the delegates of Pennsylvania do call on the gentlemen appointed to sign the continental bills, and request them with all possible expedition to complete that business.

The Committee appointed to consider farther ways and means of promoting the manufacture of salt petre, brought in their report, which was read in these words:

It appears to your Committee, that skillful persons sent to Virginia, and employed there in a public salt petre work, under the inspection of gentlemen who will superintend it, may with sufficient assistance, produce a considerable quantity of that article; and that a farther supply of it may be produced from the other colonies, if the assemblies, conventions, and councils of safety

will appoint proper persons in their respective colonies, whose business it shall be to employ and set to work such and so many of their countrymen, as they shall judge fit, to collect earth from which nitrous salt may be extracted, and to manufacture it into salt petre.

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The Congress taking into consideration the said report, *Resolved*, That Richard Bland, Peter Poythress, John Bannister, John Buffin, Archibald Cary, Benjamin Watkins, John Tabb, Richard Adams, Richard Randolph, and Theodorick Bland, the younger, Esquires, or any five or more of them, be desired and empowered to agree with the proprietors of the public warehouses, and of other places impregnated with nitre, in the counties of Prince George, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, and Henrico; Carter Braxton, John Syme, Burwell Basset, Bartholomew Dandridge, William Aylett, George Brook, George Lyne, and George Webb, Esquires, or any five or more of them, with such proprietors in the counties of Hanover, New Kent, King William, and King and Queen; Edmund Pendleton, James Taylor, George Stubblefield, Mann Page, the younger, Joseph Jones, William Fitzhugh, of Somerset, and Fielding Lewis, Esquires, or any four or more of them, with such proprietors in the counties of Caroline, Spotsylvania, and King George; and Charles Carter, of Stafford, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Henry Lee, Thomas Blackburn, Charles Broadwater, and George Mason, Esquires, or any three or more of them, with such proprietors in the county of Stafford, Prince William, and Fairfax, in the colony of Virginia, to purchase for the use of the United Colonies, all the salt petre which may within twelve calendar months be produced from the floors and yards of the warehouses and other places, under the management of such persons as the Congress shall appoint for that purpose, and to pay to the owners of the soil, if they will manufacture it at their own expence, after the rate of two fifths parts of a dollar for every pound weight, avoirdupois, of clean, pure, and neat salt petre, delivered to the gentlemen above named, for the use of the United Colonies, and to hire labourers, and provide the necessary apparatus, to be employed under the direction of the said Managers, in the soil of such persons as shall not chuse to adventure in the business themselves, paying to



the owners, if they require satisfaction, what they shall be willing to take, so that it do not exceed one forty-fifth part of a dollar for every pound weight, avoirdupois, of salt petre of the like quality, in both which cases the Congress will make good the contracts, and will pay all such expenses as shall be incurred by the gentlemen desired to superintend the operation; on whose zeal, influence, and abilities, to procure, with all convenient expedition, a large quantity of this article, so necessary for the defence of their country, and thereby render it a very important service, and by their example and activity to forward and encourage this useful work, the Congress rely with confidence.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Assemblies, Conventions, and committees of Safety, of the thirteen United Colonies, to appoint certain persons within each of the said colonies, whose business it shall be to employ and set to work so many persons as they may think proper, both to work up such earth as is now fit for making salt petre, and to collect together and place in beds or walls under sheds, all such earth and composition of materials as are suitable to produce salt petre, after being duly exposed to the air, in order to encrease the produce of it, and that the delegates of the respective colonies be directed to send this resolve, together with the resolve of

#### 348 *Journals of Congress*

last session respecting salt petre, to their respective colonies, and cause them to be printed and made public there.

The Congress resuming the consideration of the report of the Committee on Nova Scotia,<sup>1</sup>

*Resolved*, That two persons be sent at the expense of these colonies to Nova Scotia to enquire into the state of that colony, the disposition of the inhabitants towards the American cause and the condition of the fortifications, Docks, yards, the quantity of artillery and warlike stores and the number of soldiers, sailors and ships of war there and transmit the earliest intelligence to General Washington.<sup>1</sup>

*Resolved*, That General Washington be directed in case he should judge it practicable and expedient to send into that colony a sufficient force to take away the cannon and warlike stores and to destroy the docks, yards and magazines, and to take or destroy

any ships of war and transports there belonging to the enemy.<sup>1</sup>

*Resolved*, That two Battalions of marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; and that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to office, or inlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required: that they be inlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war between Great Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress: that they be distinguished by the names of the first and second battalions of American Marines, and that they be considered as part of the number which the continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of.<sup>1</sup>

November, 1775

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// *Ordered*, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the General.//

*Resolved*, That to Morrow be assigned for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the disputes between the people of Connecticut and Pennsylvania on the waters of Susquehannah.

The order of the day renewed,  
Adjourned to ten o'Clock to Morrow.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1775

On motion made, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to such proprietors of Tobacco warehouses, and tobacco houses in Virginia and Maryland, as cannot speedily have the earth of the floors of their houses worked for salt petre, that they cause those floors to be soon dug up and left fine, loose, and light, at least six Inches deep, suffering the tobacco stalks and trashy leaves to be spread *thereon*, and leaving the doors open, especially in dry weather, as often as convenience will permit, whereby the soil will be much more impregnated with nitrous particles, the manufacture of salt petre facilitated, and the quantity thereof greatly increased.

Two petitions, one from Charles Wharton and the other from James Loughhead,

<sup>1</sup> Against these paragraphs in the "Corrected Journals" is written the word "Secret."



//each// praying to be appointed commissary to the Battalions raising in this colony, were read.

Ordered, To lie on the table.

On motion made, *Resolved*, That a Committee of 3 be appointed to contract with

such person or persons as will undertake, at the cheapest rate, to supply such continental troops as are or may be in the barracks at Philadelphia, during their stay there, with the rations allowed by this Congress.

◇ ◇ ◇

### Attention, Please

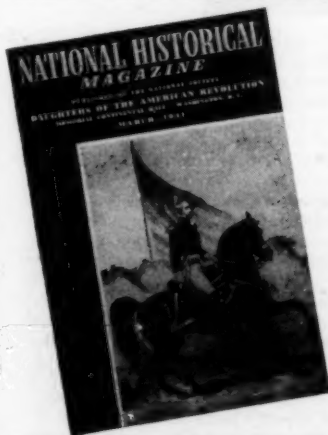
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THE EDITOR,  
National Historical Magazine,  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

◇ ◇ ◇

## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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# Treasures of Our Museum

Forward and Back

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER

Assistant Director of the Museum



WHILE on our attic roof, the autumn rain marches tin soldiers at double quick—forward and back, forward and back—shall we look backward to happy accomplishment, and think forward to post-war progress?

As you have guessed, this is our attic in Memorial Continental Hall. And true to the tradition of attics, here are a hundred things representing the gamut of generations from great grandmother to the youngest baby. That old Bible was great grandmother's; this bootjack, grandfather's; the doll and small Staffordshire tea set, grandmother's; the Independence Hall bank, father's when he was a boy; the cradle, christening robe, and tin rattle (after ten hand-me-downs), the newest baby's own. The design of the child's slat-back chair, descended from the sturdy 17th century type of Carver and Brewster days, was used, with variations, in 18th and even into the 19th century. The desk, in the provincial manner of Queen Anne, was home-fashioned with loving hands, for the literary encouragement of perhaps the first born, at the age of maybe five. Who knows what precious human cargo went West in the lifesize prairie schooner of which ours is a replica? Or what famous sonnets were inspired by the delight-

ful sampler so painstakingly wrought by little hands? Or whether the feet, that once trudged in wee boots, grew to fill presidential shoes?

And so the life story of our country is wrapped within our attic treasures. And so, too, all major developments which have become an integral part of our American home and furnishing tradition may be portrayed in the Period State Rooms of Memorial Continental Hall. Such an accomplishment is a challenge requiring clear vision and generous understanding in integration of objectives. It is perhaps the Society's most constructive challenge of this generation, an opportunity literally unique, for in no museum of our Nation's Capitol (as far as we can learn) is told the complete story of American homes and furnishings.

The glimpse of New Hampshire's Children's Attic brings a tribute to the Museum State Chairman and State Room Chairman, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, whose vision, deep devotion and untiring focus on a planned objective has resulted in an outstanding collection of childriana, appreciated and sought by research students and lovers of little people's treasures.

# The Daughters of the American Revolution Become Alligators

BY LIEUT. (JG) VICTOR L. J. COHEN, USNR

IN every war, effort always has been made to develop a high morale among the fighters—never more so than in the present struggle where unlimited sums of money are poured into morale and amusement funds. We are all familiar with the U.S.O. and similar groups which are assisting in the war effort. There is one organization, however, which is unique to the Amphibious Force of the U. S. Navy, unofficially known as the ALLIGATORS.

In July 1943, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Walsh was appointed Commander Amphibious Training Command Representative, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, with headquarters in New York City. His job was to assist in preparing for sea the then new and secret landing craft of the Amphibious Force. This new type of duty promised to be among the most hazardous of the war. To drive into an enemy beach in the face of enemy fire was indeed an operation which demanded a clear mind and steady nerves. It was felt that in these men of the Amphibious Force particularly, there should be developed a high degree of morale. It was further believed that once this high degree of morale was reached it should be maintained over a long period of time. Thus it was with this thought in mind that Lt. Comdr. Walsh set about tackling this problem. The idea occurred to him that perhaps he might find some patriotic organizations which would be interested enough to help in developing a high degree of morale among the crews of the ships he outfitted. Because the American Womens Voluntary Service had drivers at Pier 42 each day, it came about that this organization became the first sponsor of landing craft.

It was a brave little ceremony, that first one which took place on Pier 42. There were about sixty-five officers and men, the ladies of the A.W.V.S., Comdr. Walsh and his staff. The Commander explained to the assembly that these women were adopting the ships for the duration because it appeared from all indications

that they would not be back until victory was won. These women offered to correspond with the men. They would send them appropriate remembrances on all holidays and special occasions. In addition, these women would keep contact with the next of kin of the officers and men and act whenever possible as a friendly liaison between the man on some battle battered beach and his family back home. The A.W.V.S. assembled a large quantity of gifts for each member of the ships' companies. Then the commanding officer of the first LCI(L) was asked to step forward and accept the sponsorship of his ship. One of the ladies presented him with a bouquet of roses and wished him luck. He withdrew a rose and presented it to his benefactors stating that she should keep it as a remembrance of the appreciation of his ship. The other officers and ladies stepped forward and performed in similar fashion.

Thus was set the form and pattern for all formal sponsoring ceremonies which followed and follow they did in rapid succession, so that today, many important patriotic organizations have acted as sponsors of landing craft. At first, these were very small ceremonies but they gradually increased in size to the largest mass sponsoring ever held. This was the great sponsoring of fifty (50) landing craft on April 20, 1944 at the Hotel Commodore, New York by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their National Congress.

Before describing this great gesture by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a word should be spoken concerning the ALLIGATORS. Mr. Baxter Jackson of the Chemical Trust Co., New York was a visitor at one of the early sponsorings and it was by his generosity that cards were provided. On one side of the card it shows the gaping jaws of a gigantic alligator disgorging men on to a beach and on the reverse side is a statement to the effect that the holder of the card has passed through Pier 42. Each officer and man

receives one of these as well as all sponsors of ships. This is how the organization of sponsors received its name. Security forbids disclosing the exact number of Alligators but they number many, many thousands.

The events culminating in the sponsoring of fifty (50) landing craft by the Daughters of the American Revolution commenced on January 7, 1944 by the sponsoring of five landing craft by the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Harry D. McKeige of the New York Chapter was so impressed by the appreciation of the sailors of the ships sponsored, and the tone of their letters that she came to Comdr. Walsh and inquired if there was any possibility of securing a large number of LCI(L)s to be sponsored at the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was to be held in April 1944 at the Hotel Commodore. It was her idea that one ship was to be assigned for each State Chapter and one for Alaska and one for the Children of the American Revolution. Lt. Comdr. Walsh was heartily in accord with this idea and Mrs. McKeige went to work immediately.

To accomplish all the necessary details connected with a mass sponsoring was a Herculean job and to Mrs. McKeige in a large measure must go a great part of the credit for the grand success it turned out to be.

At 2:30 P.M. a caravan of buses and automobiles driven by the A.W.V.S. and escorted by motorcycle policemen, all under the command of Lt. Lee H. Kann left Pier 42. They arrived at the Hotel Commodore shortly thereafter, disembarked, and were marched to the door of the ballroom. At 3 P.M. the doors of the

ballroom opened and the officers and men marched down the center aisle to the stirring tune of "Anchors Aweigh" sung by a massed choir of forty WAVES from the Naval Training School (WR) Hunter College. It was an unforgettable spectacle. All the delegates assembled rose to their feet and cheers and handclapping resounded throughout the hall. When the applause died down there was many a wet eye among the delegates in the hall. The formal sponsoring then took place. Mrs. Pouch the retiring President General spoke, as did Captain W. R. Cooke, who represented the Amphibious Training Command. Present also on the platform were Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier, Captain J. I. Hale, Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Eacho, Bureau of Naval Personnel, and Lieut. Comdr. Richard Barthelmess, Aide to Admiral Leary.

On the following day a large number of delegates were invited to inspect the LCI(L)s at Pier 42. They enjoyed the inspection of the ships immensely although many of the ladies expressed a desire *not* to make a trip across the ocean on such a craft.

Reports have poured into Lt. Comdr. Walsh's office from every part of the world testifying to the generosity and warm-heartedness of the Daughters of the American Revolution. From every State in the Union gifts and letters are going out to these men of the Amphibious Force and contact is made on the home front with the parents of these brave lads.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can feel justifiably proud of the wonderful job they have done and in no small measure have made a definite contribution to the victory which at the date of this writing is plainly in view.



# Committee Reports

## National Defense

### Tomorrow's World — Survival of Freedom

WHEN the Spirit of Liberty chose a goodly land between the oceans in which to set up her abiding place she was supported by a virile, fearless, freedom-loving people who fought their way to a free government, and by fortitude and a dogged persistence conquered a continent. The Spirit of Liberty is in danger today. We, her children, are called upon to furnish the oil of defense to keep her torch alight, both at home and abroad, in this storm of evil origin.

This evil reaches into every phase of our individual and national life, calling for unity and sacrifice to insure our actual survival as a free people. Modern civilization has become a Tower of Babel. We are stunned by the confusion and tumult. We need clear insight and a moral vision. We must fear not to go straight to the heart of truth, "He is the free man whom the truth makes free."

Our greatest national asset is a certain spiritual idealism which has survived through our history, though we have often been unconscious of it. It underlies Ameri-

can thought and action. It is sometimes obscured by political and economic strife, but in great crises in our history, such as we are now passing through, it appears again to guide us.

Freedom, what is it? It surely is not license. It is that quality that enables man to act for the best good of the many, that enables him to subordinate his own desires to the welfare of all. When the welfare of all citizens is cared for, the resultant good is the welfare of the individual. Freedom is the active principle of American democracy. We have political freedom, freedom to express our views on public issues by means of the spoken word, the press, the radio, the moving picture, the stage. We have economic freedom, to work, to join organizations, to strive for better living conditions. We have religious freedom, the freedom that comes from the separating of Church and State. We have social freedom, freedom from oppression; before the law we are equal.

—Lanes of Liberty, pp. 76-77,  
National Defense Committee.

## Junior Membership

AS the Chairman of the 1945 Junior DAR Assembly Committee, I greet you and extend my very best wishes. I greatly appreciate the distinct privilege of serving as your Chairman and am looking forward to seeing many of you in Chicago next spring.

The Junior Assembly occupies an important place in the work of our national committee, and in the effort to make its purpose clear, I would like to present, in question and answer form, a word picture of our Assembly.

It is my hope that every junior, whether she attends Congress, or not, may have an understanding of the work as performed by this group. I urge you to read carefully the information given below.

Q. What is the Junior Assembly and what is its purpose?

A. The Junior Assembly is a gathering of the junior membership held each year at Congress. This meeting affords opportunity for the juniors to come together, to consider and make plans for the promoting and accomplishing of the work as set forth by the National Committee of Junior Membership.

Q. When does the Assembly meet?

A. The Assembly meets on Sunday morning following the traditional Junior Breakfast. Both of these events are held on the Sunday prior to the formal opening of Congress on Monday night.

Q. Who attends the Assembly?

A. The Assembly is planned, primarily, for the junior members, but anyone interested in the work of this National Committee is welcomed.

Q. Who conducts the business of the Junior Assembly?

A. The Junior Assembly Committee with the help of the National Chairman of Junior Membership. However, when the Assembly is in session every junior is urged to participate in the discussions and all juniors present are privileged to vote on any question. The Junior Assembly Committee is a Committee working within the National Junior Committee. Its work is subject, at all times, to the approval of the National Chairman.

Q. How is the Assembly Committee chosen?

A. The Officers of the Assembly are elected by the Assembly. The Chairmen of projects are appointed.

Q. How are the expenses of the Assembly defrayed?

A. The expenses are met in two ways; by the voluntary contribution of 10 cents per capita; by the profits from the junior Bazaar conducted each year at Congress.

Q. Where will State Chairmen receive detailed information on the work promoted by the Assembly?

A. One important source is the Junior Assembly Brochure, the first issue was mailed to all State Chairmen early in September. It has been compiled by the Officers and Project Chairmen of the Assem-

bly and contains complete information on all work sponsored by the junior membership.

Q. What can each junior do to make the Assembly a greater success?

A. Acquaint yourself with the aims and objects of the Assembly program. Support your State Chairman and your State Chairmen of Projects in their efforts to carry out the work as set forth by the National Committee. Our war program is necessary and important. Help to continue this work, but do not forget the Crippled Children and the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Send articles to our Junior Page Chairman, Mrs. Warren Cooper, 38-24 213th St., Bay Side, Long Island, N. Y. Submit your 10 cents per capita and begin now to prepare your contributions to the Bazaar.

Plan now to attend the Junior Assembly next spring. Full details on Junior activities at Congress will be given you in early February.

If your Assembly Chairman can be of any service, please write me. It will be a pleasure to assist you in every possible way.

EDNA W. ALEXANDER  
(Mrs. H. A.),  
*Chairman, 1945 Junior DAR  
Assembly Committee.*

## Press Relations

ONE of the fields for D. A. R. publicity is that of the periodical. In every state in addition to newspapers there are a large number of periodicals. These are of many kinds and of varied character, but among them usually are some that are appropriate for the publication of news of our Society.

Not all D. A. R. news lends itself for use in such mediums. Very often these publications are specialized and of course are interested only in news or articles along the line they promote. For example, an historical publication might find of interest a special story in regard to local history and a school magazine might be interested in the work of the Junior American Citizens Clubs. The work of the Girl Home Makers would appeal to another type of magazine. Some special achievement of the American

Music Committee would interest musical publications.

Women's Clubs of various towns and cities, large and small, devoted as they are to the doings of women, offer an occasional field for the publication of a story on the war activities of the women of the D. A. R. If any of our members have the urge to write, let them consult their local chapter or state chairmen of press relations for the facts they need and then let them try their hand at writing some special article along particular lines of D. A. R. activity about which they are most familiar, for some publication in their locality.

An example of the specialized publication in a local field has just been received by your National Chairman of Press Relations. It is entitled *Houston* and is the monthly magazine of the Houston (Texas)



Chamber of Commerce. A recent number of this 48-page publication contains a four-page article with pictures, concerning a huge patriotic rally in which our Society took a leading part. This rally was given under the joint sponsorship of the five Houston chapters of the D. A. R., Lady Washington Chapter, Anne Poage Chapter, Sam Sorrell Chapter, John McNitt Alexander Chapter and Alexander Love Chapter, also the Captain Edward Weyman Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, with the Paul Carrington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and with 40 other organizations cooperating.

It was estimated that about 7,500 persons attended this rally which was held at the Miller Memorial Theater in Hermann Park, Houston. Mrs. H. S. Forester, National Vice Chairman of the Press Relations Committee for the Southwestern Division, and Regent of the Alexander Love Chapter, D. A. R., led the salute to the Flag and Pledge of Allegiance, with Miss

Lula Dell Thomas, the great-granddaughter of Captain Edwin Weyman, for whom the local chapter of the Children of the American Revolution was named. The chief speaker was Captain Eddie V. Rickenbacker.

There are many publications covering a wide field. Ascertain what periodicals are published in your locality and in your state. You will find that your local library as well as your local newspaper will be helpful to you in this quest when they are consulted. There are publications of this sort: historical, educational, religious, philanthropic and humanitarian, juvenile, society—as well as those devoted exclusively to women, home and garden, art, musical, dramatic and theatrical, civic and state. Many of them will welcome D. A. R. publicity when it relates to the subjects for which they exist.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,

*National Chairman, Press Relations.*

## Radio

**M**ANY of the broadcasts which our D. A. R. radio chairmen will give will be secured through the women directors of local radio stations. Early in radio's history station managers came to see the necessity of having women directors who would broadcast programs designed for women, and who would act as liaison for women and women's organizations.

In 1942 these women broadcasters formed the Association of Women directors of the National Association of Broadcasters or NAB as it is called. They have been doing outstanding broadcasts about the prosecution of the war and the preservation of our domestic economy. They held a luncheon in N. Y. City this year at which the presidents of twenty-four national women's organizations were present to show their interest. One of the sponsoring groups was our own Society. These women directors conducted a great editorial campaign emphasizing the American Home and its importance.

The four great networks have women on their staffs. For the National Broadcasting Company Miss Margaret Cuthbert has been the Director of Women's Activi-

ties since 1926. In recognition of her valuable service the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its Golden Jubilee at Atlantic City several years ago presented her with one of their Pioneer Medals. Adelaide Hawley is one of NBC's women broadcasters. Mrs. Grace Johnson is Director of Women's and Children's Activities for the Blue Network. Alma Kitchell for years on the Blue Network has conducted the periods known as "Woman's Exchange" and "Meet Your Neighbor." Helen Sioussat is with Columbia as Director of Talks and Editor of the magazine Talks; Dorothy Rowden is in the Educational Division; and Frances Farmer Wilder is Director of Daytime Shows. With Mutual, Bessie Beatty is the woman commentator and Elsie Dick is Educational Director. It is through these women that courtesies have been granted to the D. A. R. for network programs.

The National Association of Broadcasters—an Association of over 600 stations with offices at 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. saw the need of a woman with radio experience who could act as liaison between the broadcasters

and women's groups. Mrs. Dorothy Lewis had such qualifications so in 1941 she was appointed Coordinator of Listener Activities for the NAB. An office was set up for her at 535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. She has made many tours across the country speaking to women and she has organized Radio Councils in large cities. All interested in radio would find it a great advantage to learn about the Radio Council nearest to them and attend one of these meetings. The NAB has just printed her valuable handbook—"One Minute To Go" the "Know-How" for radio chairmen. Our radio chairmen should send for a copy. Along with other national radio chairmen I wrote a statement for it about our work. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the D. A. R. Chapter at White Plains, N. Y.

From the Pacific Coast comes the heartening word that the Oregon state chairman, Miss Lilla O. McCoy, has arranged for nine broadcasts. The N. Y. state chairman, Mrs. Edward F. Madden reported she wrote every radio chairman in her state where a radio station was located asking her to arrange for a Constitution Day broadcast. She herself secured a half hour on a N. Y. City station for Sep-

tember 15 with Alma Dittinger asking the questions and Judge William S. Bennett of the Sons of the American Revolution and Dr. J. Hall Long of the U. S. Sons of the War of 1812 giving the answers. For the state conference Oct. 2-5 at Utica she had planned a half hour Round Table—a radio clinic. She had arranged for time on the conference agenda for a talk on radio by Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activities for the NAB. Broadcast time had been secured on the local station for national and state officers. Through the good offices of Helen Sioussat of Columbia Broadcasting System it was expected that a network talk could be given by Mrs. Talmadge over WIBX in Utica which is an affiliate of CBS. While all this is not a fait accompli—as this article is written before the conference—still the plans give an idea to every state radio chairman as to what may be done at a conference.

For November—radio chairmen can arrange for appropriate Thanksgiving broadcasts—the origin of the day and its importance now.

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD  
(Mrs. George Howard),  
*National Chairman.*

## D. A. R. Manual Committee

### Are You a National Vice Chairman?

**N**ATIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN of National Committees are appointed by the President General to assist in the promotion of the work of each committee. They can be of great help to the National Chairman by giving suggestions, by writing letters to the states in their division, by visiting both local and state meetings. The Vice Chairmen may be invited to assist the state chairmen with round tables at State Conferences. On March first, the states in each division submit to the division Vice Chairman, as well as to the National Chair-

man, a yearly report of the committee activities. In this statistical manner may be judged actual accomplishments and true progress. The work of our society is exceptionally well organized through committees and the duties of the Vice Chairmen are not merely honorary, but very essential in giving constructive leadership.

LUCILE HORTON LATTING  
(Mrs. H. A. Latting),  
*National Chairman, D. A. R.*  
*Manual Committee.*



# A Noted Daughter of the American Revolution

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

**F**LORETTA VINING, a noted Daughter of the American Revolution from Massachusetts, is the only woman who has been honored by the naming of a room in Memorial Continental Hall for her.

Her life story is an inspiration to all members of the Society and is well worth the printing. It contains lessons of patriotism, energy and pioneer virtues, valuable to all generations.

A glimpse of what she meant to her state and society can be gathered from this extract from The Massachusetts State History of the D. A. R.

It says:

"Miss Vining, founder and Regent for twenty years of the John Adams Chapter, D. A. R. of Boston, of colonial and revolutionary stock, was filled with patriotic zeal, and with her large acquaintance and influence would command always the best speakers and talent for the programs,

"Governors and Mayors, with their wives, Senators and men of prominence in all walks of life graced the gatherings, and added much to the prestige of the chapter.

"Miss Vining gave her best out of her large and generous heart in hospitality, free and unstinted, in gifts and influence. As State Treasurer, she kept the chapter in touch with the work of the state and of the National Society.

"She was always doing something for the cause. At one time she gave a load of lumber and the services of eight carpenters to repair the hospital ship 'Bay State' and served meals to the workmen; was instrumental in raising \$1000 for supplies for the ship, and was the last to leave it when it sailed. She made many nightshirts, pajamas and bands, and tendered her land and cottage at Hull to the government for the use of troops, all in the name of John Adams Chapter."

Miss Vining was a close friend and a great admirer of Mrs. Donald McLean when President General of the D. A. R. She had a portrait of Mrs. McLean and presented it to her. After Mrs. McLean's death the

portrait was offered to Memorial Continental Hall but it could not be accepted because the Art Critics Committee had accepted another portrait many years before.

The Floretta Vining Room is so called because of Miss Vining's gift to it of a valuable set of mahogany chamber furniture from the Jacob estate at Groton, Mass.

It was much admired and was one of the show places of Memorial Continental Hall. Now it has been stored with the rest of the treasures of the Hall in order to lend that and other rooms for the use of War Prisoners Section of the American Red Cross.

Miss Vining would approve of this, it is sure, for her heart was filled with sympathy for the unfortunate and the suffering.

Mrs. A. L. Power, former Massachusetts State Historian, wrote that Miss Vining was descended from staunch colonial and Revolutionary stock.

Such a life story is deserving of detailed attention and members of the Society may be able to link up some of their "missing" genealogical clues through reading it.

Floretta Vining was born in So. Scituate, Massachusetts, 21 May 1849, in the Vining house on Washington St. near the village of Assinippi, colloquially known as "Snappit," where her parents were then living. She was a daughter of Alexander Vining, and granddaughter of Alexander Sr. and Polly (Jacob) Vining.

Her grandmother Polly Jacob was a daughter of Capt. Joshua Jacob, a Revolutionary soldier, son of Joshua, and grandson of Dea. David Jacob, the first public schoolmaster of Scituate in 1701, who came to Scituate from Hingham in 1688, when he purchased the house and lands of his uncle George Russell at "the green bush" (Greenbush Village) near the "Old Oaken Bucket Pond." David Jacob married in 1689 his cousin Sarah Cushing, daughter of John Cushing Esq. of Belle House Neck, Scituate, great grandfather of Judge William Cushing, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of the State of Massachusetts, and an Associate Justice

of the first Federal Court, appointed by President Washington.

David, Joshua and Dr. Joseph Jacob, sons of Dea. David and Sarah Cushing, settled at Assinippi. Joshua and David (who died early) were the proprietors of the Jacob saw mill built by their father Dea. David, who built a dam on the Third Herring Brook, and flowed a tract of land in 1727. Joshua Jacob built his home a little northeast of the mill, on what is now a corner of Main St. and Jacobs Avenue, the latter a way laid out through the Jacob estate at a later date. Joshua married 7 April 1726, Mary James, a daughter of Dea. John and Eunice (Stetson) James, the latter a granddaughter of Cornet Robert Stetson, leader of the troopers in King Philips War. The James farm was beside the blockhouse on North River, the principal garrison of the upper settlement at Scituate. The house built by Joshua Jacob is still standing, although enlarged by later generations from its first form. It has descended through five generations to the late Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore and Newport, and was given by his will to the "Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities." The fields enclosed by substantial stone walls, the house, barn and sheds, a source of pride of several generations, are a perfect example of a prosperous farm of the early days. The burning of the old Jacobs saw mill several years ago by 4th of July celebrators, was an act of vandalism greatly regretted by the town's people.

Capt. Joshua Jacob, son of Joshua and Mary James, and great grandfather of Miss Vining, married 16 July 1763, Elizabeth Richmond of Dartmouth. When he married he built a fine large mansion house on a part of the Jacobs Property east of the mill pond, on what is now Jacobs Ave. It is now owned and occupied by Robert Elliott.

Capt. Joshua and Elizabeth had a family of seven children, of whom the two oldest sons, Joshua and Loring settled near by on family lands. Polly (Mary), the youngest daughter, born 26 Aug. 1780, married 14 Dec. 1814, Alexander Vining of Abington, where they were living when their son Alexander was born in 1816. Later they returned to Scituate, and lived for a time in her father's house, and later still, built a house on Washington St. The latter house

is not now standing, having been burned about fifty years ago.

Alexander Vining, Floretta's father, was a dealer in boots and shoes, and purchased his stock in trade from the small shoemakers around the country side. It was in this way that he became acquainted with Fannie Margaret Raymond, daughter of Capt. Lewis and Joanna (Raymond) Raymond), Capt. Raymond having given up going to sea, and was making shoes at his home on Central St. So. Scituate. The house in which he lived is now owned by a son of Capt. Raymond's stepdaughter, the late Mrs. Clara (Stone) Power.

Fannie Margaret Raymond was born in Middleborough 9 April 1830, and was but 17 years old when she married Alex Vining, twelve years her senior. Her marriage was strongly opposed by her father on account of her youth, as well as for the difference in their ages, and he had forbidden their further acquaintance, but being determined to marry Alec, Fannie jumped from a chamber window and eloped with him. He took her to his parents' home, but she being under age, they were obliged to get her father's consent to their marriage. As further opposition was useless, he gave his consent, and they were married 17 June 1847, and made their home with Alec's parents.

A few years later, Alec Vining became proprietor of the Union Hotel at Hingham, which has been known for many years as the Cushing House, and continued to run the house until after the death of his wife. Floretta was a young girl when her mother died. She had been educated in the local schools of Hingham, and at Derby Academy, and after her mother's death, at Oread Institute in Worcester, it being a popular "finishing school" of that day.

Alex Vining never remarried, and brought up his motherless daughter to be his close companion, giving to her the mental and business training that he would have given a son. She was devotedly attached to her father, who during her absence at Oread, had developed a tract of shore land at Hull, upon which he had built a sizable boarding house. She entertained his friends, was hostess at his boarding house, the Vining Villa, and had a thorough knowledge of his many business affairs.

They made their home in Hull for the greater part of the year, but by the winter

of 1868-9, they were living at the Hancock House in Quincy, from which place Floretta wrote her grandfather, as follows:

"This winter I enjoy much. We are boarding at this hotel. There are four families from Boston here whom we know. I have one of my school friends from Colorado, that is spending the winter with me, and will spend the summer also. There are many nice parties, all private which we attend. Once a week we visit the Opera. I have given two parties. We have our horses with us—enjoy them much. Father is very well, pays all attention to me, does not wait on any one else. He always goes with us—he is very kind. \* \* \* Miss Brown ('Emma Brown of Scituate'), Mother's intimate friend has been with us some time this winter. \* \* \* I shall be 20 years old in May. We return to Hull in three weeks. Your loving grandchild Flora E. Vining."

A little later, Mr. Vining purchased or built a house and stable on the water side of Washington St. Quincy, about a mile from the Square on the road to Quincy Point, then a pleasant residential section. This was their home for the greater part of each year, although they still conducted the boarding house at Stony Beach, Hull, during the summer and early fall.

Alec Vining died in Quincy in Jan. 1886, and shortly after his death, his daughter wrote her grandfather, Feb. 2d, 1886—

"\* \* \* Now that I am my own mistress shall endeavor to get to see you oftener. My father was taken sick a year ago Feb. 22nd, and he was sick eleven months except two days, heart disease and dropsy. \* \* \* He never would let me out of his sight, and during all that time I never left him for he could not sleep without holding on to me. He was a very great care. I have kept five in help, and they like myself were all tired out when he passed away. I will drive down soon. \* \* \* Flora."

Some years earlier, the Vinings had taken into their household a young orphaned lad by the name of James Griffin. Few people knew his rightful name, for he was locally known as "Jim", and "Jim Vining". Under Mr. Vining's training he became invaluable to them, and after the death of her father, took from Floretta's shoulders most of the management of the boarding house and farm at Hull, and the Quincy property; in consequence, she found herself with leisure,

for the first time in her life, to take on outside interests.

At first Miss Vining became greatly interested in the cause of woman suffrage.

However, this interest slackened after a time and she turned to other organizations as a means of occupying her boundless energy.

The D. A. R. was first and uppermost in her mind and we have told already of the work she put into her D. A. R. endeavors.

Another society which interested her was that of the Daughters of Massachusetts founded by her friend, Mrs. Austin C. Wellington.

In 1897, she established a small local newspaper called "The Hull Beacon." Its circulation gradually extended to surrounding towns. Miss Vining gathered her news personally for the group of papers she started under various local names such as the Weymouth Gazette, the Hingham Bucket, Cohasset Sentinel, Scituate Light, Norwell Homestead and Marshfield Messenger.

Original in treatment, terse, pithy; these newspapers had a wide following.

People rejoiced in Miss Vining's frank views on important matters. When her subscribers disagreed with her she welcomed the chance of replying to them in a more or less humorous vein.

She made a room in the Parker House, Boston, her press headquarters.

It was there that she became acquainted with Mrs. Hetty Green, the noted woman financier. They became good friends having many traits in common.

In 1910, Mrs. Sirovitch of Hull became associated with Miss Vining in her chain of newspapers and afterwards bought out Miss Vining's interest in them.

Miss Vining met many prominent persons in the course of her newspaper life and during her visits to Washington as a delegate to the D. A. R. Congresses.

While attending a reception given by President and Mrs. Taft for the officials and delegates of the current D. A. R. Congress, Miss Vining entertained the President when she reached him in line by telling him amusing anecdotes of his aunt Delia Torey, a close friend of hers.

A White House usher trying to keep the line moving urged her on.

She turned to him and said in a pleasant but determined tone: "Young man, when I



am through my conversation with President Taft, I will pass on".

The President chuckled and others who heard the little passage-at-arms did likewise.

Much of Miss Vining's inherited money and that she had made by successful newspaper work was given to others by her in many quiet charities. She died a poor woman, having lost by investments, and a poor business adviser, much of her property.

Miss Vining contributed to many churches in her life time but was not closely affiliated with any of them.

Chapter members and friends who came to her funeral were surprised to learn that

a short time before her death she had been received into the Roman Catholic communion and was buried with the rites of that Church.

Miss Vining was buried beside her parents in the cemetery at Assinippi.

In recognition of her services as founder and Regent for so many years, John Adams Chapter, of Boston, placed a D. A. R. marker on her grave.

Her enduring memorial, however, is the room in Memorial Continental Hall named for her and the devoted labor she gave to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in her day and generation.



## Descendant of Revolutionary Patriot Carries On in World War

**C**ARRYING on a tradition of her illustrious family which dates back to Revolutionary days, Mrs. Edna Flynn Moser of 23-11 35th Street, Astoria, Long Island, is one of several thousand civilian "soldiers of supply" at the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, commanded by Col. George F. Spann, QMC. Providing food, clothing and supplies to American troops is more than a patriotic occupation to Mrs. Moser. *A clothing inspector, she is the great, great-granddaughter of Abiel Camfield who served as a major in the Continental Army, devoting a large part of his time to obtaining food and supplies for the New Jersey troops.* Authentic records of his activities are compiled in a book entitled "New Jersey Troops in the Revolutionary War," by General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey during the 1890's. Camfield may well have been one of the first members of the Quartermaster Corps, which celebrated its 169th year of supplying food, clothing and equipage to the Armed Forces on June 16.

Mrs. Moser's family has been active in church and civic affairs since 1644 when the first Camfields came from England. Each American war has found one or more members of the family holding high-ranking

offices and participating in as many ways as possible. A nephew of the Quartermaster employee has already lost his life in this war. Sgt. Joseph G. Henderick, 19-year-old Marine, was killed in action in November 1943 when the torpedo bomber plane on which he was serving as fore-gunner crashed in the Southwest Pacific.

Mrs. Moser, one of thousands of civilian workers in the Army, has been employed by the Quartermaster Corps since August of 1943, and was transferred to the Jersey City Depot from the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot where she was originally employed. Along with about 300 other Quartermaster field inspectors attached to the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, she is responsible for examinations and testings accomplished at contractors' plants located in the New York and northern New Jersey areas. This includes all material produced for the Army in this area, regardless of the location of the procuring depot.

Enthusiastic at the opportunity of continuing her family traditions, Mrs. Moser applies herself diligently to her tasks of making sure that no supplies pass her inspection unless they meet rigid Army specifications.



# The Chinese Student Situation

MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR, *State Regent for China*

OUR Government thought enough of Colleges of China to send an educator, the eminent Geographer, Dr. George Cressey, of Syracuse University, for a year's tour of them. His wide travel, anticipating his *Geography of Asia*, well prepared him. From Foochow on the east coast to far Kansu, he carried cheer to students and consulted with faculties. He reports the seriousness of the problem to maintain education with inadequate classroom and dormitory space, poor lighting, practically no libraries or laboratories, no textbooks on some subjects, limiting instruction to the teacher's memory. Malnutrition is widespread, inducing illness, pessimism and defeat.

The Government continues its policy of keeping students in school, by living-grants, but now limits help to certain groups, e.g. to engineering but not to agricultural students, etc. China must reconstruct while she fights. Imagine a parallel: America suddenly called to provide teachers for thousands of new schools, for judges, administrators. Yet China has one college student to 10,000, while we have 1 to 100 population. Providently, China for years sent students to America and Europe, so colleges lack no teachers. These heroically carry on, hungry and ragged as the students. 55,000 college students. Inflation renders grants insufficient. A Chengtu missionary reports his living costs are now C.\$325 per day per person, eggs \$10 apiece. Incomes do not rise, and many students have no funds, so that 95 per cent depend on relief. Outside work is imperative, often heavy labor. Medicine is prohibitive, and T. B. rages.

To meet this terrific need, the National Student Relief Committee has done such yeoman service that Wendell Willkie says: "For its part in keeping alive China's educational tradition the National Student Relief Committee deserves the sincere thanks of all men who are concerned with establishment of a decent post-war world." In Aug. 1937, bombs rained on Chinese colleges and students fled into Shanghai. The National Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A. Secre-

taries met (in our living-room) and organized the Student Relief Committee and went to work. Later, it organized in Chungking, added bishops and educators, and located in the United China Relief Building. In seven years, it has helped countless thousands of students with clothes, food, hostels, living-grants, jobs, medical and travel aid. Twenty-eight local committees, comprising all Y. Secretaries and many missionaries, distribute these. A constant stream of travelling students come to them, telling of escape from shells, bombs, bus accidents, boat wrecks, pilfering Japanese sentries who strip them of all but the clothing they wear; of hunger, thirst, illness and death of companions.

Normally the students of Shanghai University and St. John's in Shanghai, were red-blooded, high-spirited, brilliant, vivacious; they flung jokes and baseball bats with equal enthusiasm; they effervesced with American slang. "Jimmy," in Ernest Hauser's article, *Poverty Campus*, (Saturday Evening Post, Nov. 7, 1943) is truly typical of students I knew. Students came from comfortable homes where hunger and rags were unknown, they never lived in caves or mud-huts, or crowded, ramshackle dormitories in three-tier bunks. Every student is the darling of a home, from which he may never hear again. It is piteous to think of those bright spirits reduced by hunger to despondence and discouragement. For discouragement has made harsh inroads on colleges. Students can find work outside, and naturally the brightest are most desired,—so out they go.

Deploping this, the Committee devised "International Scholarships" to hold these gifted ones, counting on American friends to provide funds, U. S. \$200, annually. (Gone are the days of cheap Mission Scholarships.) It selects, in the rigid Chinese way, 300 most promising Sophomores with record of social service and frees them from want and outside work to throw their whole souls into study. For this they pledge themselves to a National service. Our own students have helped finance these Scholarships.

Far-sighted Ohio Daughters recognized the strategic help to China of giving one trained, gifted student to her future leadership, and took one of the Scholarships last spring, a few weeks earlier than the Shanghai Chapter, equally far-seeing but less affluent, completed its \$200. Knowing the indomitable energy of Chinese women, we asked for a Chinese girl student. It warms the heart to know that, today, two brilliant students are hard at work because of the generosity of the Daughters. The money went through the usual channel: Treasurer General to United China Relief, plainly marked *Student Scholarship*. When the Oct. 1941 National Board passed the motion, authorizing gifts to Chinese students and orphans, nothing precluded individual

students or orphans. Indeed, the President General Mrs. Pouch immediately set a precedent, and pledged \$100 for one orphan. What it would mean to future China if the Daughters of 47 other States, followed Ohio's lead! Or if generous individual Daughters, longing to help our beleaguered ally, underwrote a Scholarship! (I would like to have our friends on the Committee Executive, know their names.)

"Jimmy" said: "The China, tomorrow, will be a China led by the kids you see on the campus today; and believe me, if we don't die of starvation before the war is over, we'll be qualified to assume leadership."



## Granddaughter of a Patriot

OUT where the West begins in Oklahoma, near Tonkawa, resides Mrs. Emma Deem, one of the few living granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Her Revolutionary ancestor was William Burch, who served throughout the war and received an honorable discharge. He was wounded in the leg and in late years received a pension.

His place of residence during the war period was Albemarle County, Va. Following the war he moved to Rockford, N. C. Here he married Rebecca Keys (his second wife).

Their daughter Elizabeth was born August 7, 1839, who at the age of sixteen was married to Edgar Brown at Rockford, N. C. Eight children were born to this union—five sons and three daughters, one of whom is the subject of this sketch—Emma Brown Deem.

Her place of nativity was Randolph County, Indiana, in the year 1868, and on June 24.

When two years of age her parents and her grandmother, Rebecca Keys Burch, migrated to Kansas where her father and her grandmother each secured homesteads nine miles west of Newton. The Brown brothers now own these places. Mrs.

Deem's son Edgar lives on the Brown homestead.

Emma Brown married Albert Deem October 15, 1900. Thirteen years later they came to Oklahoma and settled on the farm where they are now spending their declining years and where they reared their four sons and one daughter.

Their son Fredrick met death May 16, 1942, on a ship which was sunk in the Caribbean Sea by a German submarine.

Mrs. Deem is a member of the Tonkawa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is keenly interested in the organization's activities. She is a member of the Parent-Teachers Association in her rural district. A great lover of flowers, she has an enclosed garden where roses, petunias, asters and other plants bloom during the spring and summer. Chickens and gorgeous peacocks come when she calls.

Mr. and Mrs. Deem's five children graduated from the Northern Oklahoma Junior college in Tonkawa.

The Newton (Kansas) D. A. R. Chapter placed granite markers at the graves of Mrs. Deem's mother and grandmother (daughter and wife of William Burch, Revolutionary War patriot). Both are buried near Halstead, Kans.

## News Items

### Columbia Chapter's Golden Anniversary



MRS. JASON WATERMAN, SENIOR PAST REGENT, CUTS THE BIRTHDAY CAKE

AMONG the first Chapters of the Daughters of The American Revolution in Washington, D. C., was Columbia formed April 24, 1894, by Miss Sarah A. Lipscomb.

The Chapter has given the Society four National Officers, three Treasurers General,

among them Mrs. M. G. Swormsted, with a Secretary General, Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers.

Later in 1894 Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of General Grant, and Miss Mildred Lee, of Virginia, were elected to honorary membership.

Two real Daughters were members, Mrs. C. M. Coon and Mrs. Richard Poucher. These sisters were descended from three Revolutionary soldiers, Great-grandfather, Grandfather and Father, Jacob Esselstyne, who served at the same time in the same New York Regiment.

Today Columbia Chapter has a Granddaughter, Mrs. Grace E. Parent, whose Grandfather, John Yates, served in the Second Regiment of Albany County Militia of New York. Mrs. Parent has been the unanimous choice for Chapter Chaplain for several years, which office she graces with dignity and true Christian characteristics.

The Chapter has sponsored the Captain Joseph Emery Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution.

Literary, musical and patriotic programs have been outstanding with presentation of subjects of Revolutionary interest. Men and women of National and local distinction have contributed to the pleasure and success of Chapter meetings.

In 1897 Columbia Chapter first contributed to a Memorial Continental Hall fund and has never failed to bring generous sums to all building projects of the National Society. Each year has seen the Chapter supplying funds for awards for patriotic essays written by students of the schools of the District.

During the Spanish American War, World War and the present war Columbia Chapter has been most active in War Relief. In contributions toward the upkeep and education of children of the Mountain schools, Columbia Chapter has been most generous.

In the preservation of the District Mile Stones Columbia Chapter was foremost. Through a Past Regent, Mrs. Velma Sylvester Barber, as Secretary Treasurer of a committee for that work, the original Mile Stones were preserved by surrounding each with an ornamental iron fence.

Early in 1907 Columbia Chapter took

the initial steps toward the establishment of a Chapter House by bringing its endorsement of the project to the State Conference and set aside a nucleus of forty dollars for a building fund. In 1920 Mrs. Jason Waterman, as Regent of Columbia Chapter was appointed by the State Regent as Chairman to further this work. After serving four years as State Chairman Mrs. Waterman organized the Chapter House Corporation, which corporation in 1940 purchased the present Chapter House. That dream of long ago is today a reality and all Daughters in the District are proud of their beautiful Chapter Home.

Mrs. Andrew J. Kress, as outgoing Regent headed a receiving line for the Chapter's Golden Anniversary. She was assisted by the newly elected Regent, Mrs. Harry C. McConaughy and Past Regents together with Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Vice-President General, Mrs. Roy Bowker, State Regent and Miss Lillian Chenowith, Junior Past Vice-President General, in welcoming the friends and members.

A note of congratulation was read from a much beloved past regent Mrs. C. C. Coombs who was unable to be present.

Past Regents Mrs. R. H. Lyle Seaton and Mrs. Lillian Langworthy presented a program of familiar music. Miss Isabel Myrth read a short history and Mrs. Swormsted gave some high lights on the earlier life of the Chapter.

Mrs. Phillip Martin had decorated the Chapter House in exquisite taste, prepared and presented a golden corsage to each past Regent. Under her direction the dining room was resplendent with lace cloth, golden candles and a three-tiered birthday cake which Mrs. Waterman, as Senior Past Regent, was asked to cut for friends and guests.

LULU E. GROSVENOR,  
(Mrs. Frank),

*Regent, 1932-1934.*

## Seven Members of the Army and Navy Chapter Are Members of the Armed Forces

**M**ARY CONCHITA DE LA MESA ALLEN, Lieut. Army Nurse Corps, is the grand-daughter of one of our early Vice Presidents General, and First State Vice Regent of New York, Mrs. Frances A. M. Terry. Lieut. Allen is the daughter

of Colonel and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, and sister of Major General Terry de la Mesa Allen, who has been decorated for bravery and distinguished service, both in this war and World War No. 1. Lieut. Allen served a year in Iceland, several months in Eng-

land, and now, at this time of writing, is serving at an evacuation hospital in Normandy.

Frances Christian Brand, Lieut. W.A.C., is the wife of Colonel Clarence E. Brand, U. S. Army, who is now serving in England. Lieut. Brand is a real daughter of the Army, at West Point, New York, where her father, Colonel Christian, was an instructor. Her sons, John Sibley Brand and Eugene Dew Brand, stationed at Camps Livingston and Devens, are the fifth generation in the Armed Service of our Country. Her grandfather, General Frederick U. Sibley, and her great grandfather, General C. C. Sibley, were gallant soldiers in our frontier days in the West. General C. C. Sibley graduated at West Point, Class of 1829. These five generations have given 115 years service to our Country, and have fought in every war from the Mexican to the present time. Lieut. Brand is a linguist, and on duty in our Intelligence Department at Miami.

Mildred Slocum Coray, Lieut. W.A.C., widow of Lieut. Donald H. Coray, U. S. Army, is now stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where she is Registrar of the Station Hospital. Most of her service since April 1943 has been along legal lines, serving in the Claims Office at Fort Devens, and as an Instructor in Military Law in the Intermediate Officers School at Daytona Beach. She has served as Judge Advocate on both Special and General Courts. Lieut. Coray claims to be a descendant from the first W.A.C. An Ancestress, Ruth Adkins of Connecticut, at the age of 18, was one of the first to hear that Cornwallis was landing from Long Island Sound. She grabbed her father's musket and coat and ran to the field where he was ploughing. She took his place in the field, and he joined those who were to stop the British. The W.A.C. of the Revolution had no uniform and she used a plough instead of a typewriter, but the spirit was the same.

Susan Vilette Noble, Lieut. W.A.C., is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William H. Noble, and granddaughter of Colonel and Mrs. John P. Finley, U. S. Army retired. The last heard from Lieut. Noble, she was on duty at Camp Stoneman, California.

Dr. Jean LaVell Dunham, Lieut. Medical

Corps, U. S. Army, was a war baby of World War No. 1. At the age of 25, she is in charge of the Department of Anesthesia, in a general hospital in England. She is also in charge of operating room and Blood Bank. Dr. Dunham is a graduate of George Washington University Medical School and has been a member of the Army Medical Corps since June 28, 1943. Born in Salem, Oregon, she is the daughter of Major General and Mrs. George C. Dunham. General Dunham is a noted authority on Sanitation.

Doris Jeannette Finney, Ensign U.S.N.R. is the daughter of the late Captain Earl Peck Finney, U.S.N. and Georgianna Milton Finney. She was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, but most of her childhood was spent at Naval Stations. Her most unusual home was on the U.S.S. *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's Flagship at the Battle of Mobile Bay, but which was later the receiving ship in Charlestown Harbor, where Ensign Finney's father was on duty. She was educated at San Diego State College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, New Jersey, and University of California. She has the degree of A.B. and one in Library training. Before joining the Waves in 1943, she was Junior Librarian at Bancroft Library, University of California. At present, she is on duty at the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department in Washington.

Kathleen Lois Whaley, Lieut. (J.G.) U.S.N.R., was born at St. Michaels, Alaska, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley, U. S. Army. Like all Army children, she has lived in many parts of the country. She is a graduate of Smith College. At present, Lieut. Whaley is on duty in the Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department, Washington.

These Army and Navy girls, born and reared in the Service, are carrying on the principles and traditions they love, and which their fathers and grandfathers fought for in the past, and they are fighting for, with their husbands or brothers, in the present.

The Army and Navy Chapter is proud of their members in the Armed Services.

MABEL TAYLOR RHOADES,  
*Regent, Army and Navy Chapter.*



## Major L'Enfant Chapter D. A. R.

MRS. GEOFFREY CREYKE, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Vice Regent, were Honor Guests of Major L'Enfant Chapter, at their informal June meeting, held at historic Fairfax Court House in Virginia.

An unusual and rare exhibition of historical documents were shown the members by the Deputy Clerk of the Court, Mr. Thomas Chapman. These included the wills of George and Martha Washington and George Mason, who wrote the Bill of Rights. Other papers in parchment and still preserved thru the years, included one signed by Patrick Henry, first Federal Governor of the Commonwealth, and Lord Berkeley, last Royal Governor of the state, whom it is said was one of the best beloved of the early Royal Governors.

Washington not only excelled as our great Commander in Chief, but his devotion and close family association make interesting records in Fairfax County, wherein he lived and died. His will dated July 9, 1799, written by his own hand at Mt. Vernon, was probated in Fairfax Court House, where it is still closely guarded. It includes various items and bequests. An unusual excerpt reads as follows:

To the Earl of Buchan I recommit "The Box" made of the Oak that sheltered the Great Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk."—presented to me by his Lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat.—"To pass it, on the event of my decease, to the man in the Country who should appear" to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have "induced him to send it to me,"—Whether easy or not, to select the man who might comport with his Lordship's opinion in this respect, is not for me to say, but conceiving that no disposition

of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the re-committment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the Goldsmiths Company of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me; I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship, and in case of his decease, to his heir, with the grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me; and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it,—

The will of Martha Washington was also written at Mt. Vernon; probated at Fairfax Court House, June 21, 1802. It was presented in Court by George Washington Parke Custis and Thomas Peter, Executors of the Estate.

The Deputy Clerk then graciously took the Chapter on a tour of the old Court House proper and Court Room. On the walls were hung oil paintings of General Washington, Lord Fairfax, after whom the County is named, George Mason and other colonial leaders. There were also paintings of more recent officials, as Mr. Walton Moore, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Hon. Joseph Willard, Ambassador to Spain, and former Lieutenant Governor of the State.

As the great doors swung closed around us, it seemed that our beloved first President was with us.

We then crossed the street, to the Colonial Home of Mrs. Walter Tansill Oliver, widow of former State Senator Oliver, where delightful refreshments were served, followed by a tour of the lovely Colonial gardens.

Many delightful notes came to the Regent a few days later, which she has entitled her "Charm Notes."

AGNES O. TANSILL,  
Regent.

## The Atlanta Chapter Juniors

PLANS are being made by the Junior Committee of the Atlanta Chapter for a busy year of activity both in the war projects and in our own worthwhile home

projects. Buddy Bags have already been made and many are being filled for hospitalized members of the armed services. This project will continue throughout the



whole year. Money is to be raised from the proceeds of musical teas, progressive bridge parties and personal contributions. Red Cross work will be continued with particular stress given to blood donations.

In addition to active participation in all phases of war work by the committee, we will support the war projects fund, the expanded program for approved schools, the Berman Foreign Body Locator Fund and the work on Ellis Island, as well as contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship fund and help to a crippled child. The Americanization committee regularly attends the naturalization court and distributes citizenship manuals to the newly

sworn in citizens. The C. A. R. chairman is furnished from the Junior group and that membership is growing. A membership drive for the Junior Committee has for its goal that each member bring a new member into the group during the year.

The newly elected officers of the Junior Committee are: Mrs. J. Robert Caldwell, chairman; Mrs. L. Ransom Burts, first vice chairman; Mrs. H. M. Thompson, second vice chairman; Mrs. Jack W. Patterson, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert L. Schuessler, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Spotswood Parker, treasurer.

MRS. JACK W. PATTERSON.

## Hero's Granddaughter

THE Major William Haymond Chapter, D. A. R., Fairmont, W. Va., is proud to join the ranks of those who can claim a grand-daughter of a Revolutionary soldier as one of its most valued members.

Mrs. Gertrude Rowena Hunsaker Manley is the grand-daughter of Boaz Fleming who served in Col. Neill's regiment of Delaware troops. The story is that, being only sixteen years of age at the time of the outbreak of the war, and consequently too young to join the regular army, he enlisted as a drummer boy before entering active service.

Not only is Mrs. Manley a grand-daughter but she has the distinction of being the great grand-daughter of two revolutionary soldiers. William Fleming, father of Boaz, who served in Captain Patton's, Captain Morris' and Captain Williams' companies during the war. Also Thomas Laidley, great-grandfather on the distaff side, who was born in Ayershire, Scotland and came to Delaware before the Revolution, changing his name from Laid-

law to Laidley in order to escape the charge of being subject to King George III. He served with distinction in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and others, also commanded the war vessel "Delaware Bay" and the gun boat "Resolute."

Mrs. Manley has eleven children and five grandchildren and now at the age of seventy-five years, is active, alert and keenly interested in the affairs of the community and her church of which she has been a member since early girlhood.

Having four sons, one grand-son, and one son-in-law now fighting for their country, she is vitally interested in and greatly deplores the chaotic conditions of the present day.

The Major William Haymond Chapter is honored to include her in its membership.

GILLIAN JAMISON MEREDITH,  
Ch. of Comm. on Genealogical Records  
Major William Haymond Chapter,  
D. A. R.

## William Winchester Chapter

A YOUNG SAPLING of the Wye Oak was dedicated at the meeting of the William Winchester Chapter, D. A. R., held Saturday afternoon, June 17th, at the home of the Historical Society of Carroll County, Inc., Westminster, Maryland.

Mrs. M. S. H. Unger, Regent called on Mrs. Robert Gist, chaplain, for the D. A. R. ritual. Mrs. W. Garter Stone led in the Salute to the Flag, the beautiful national emblem of the Service Clubs of Westminster having been loaned for the happy occasion.

After greeting the guests in a cordial manner and speaking of the aims of the D. A. R., Mrs. Unger introduced Mrs. Helen Perry Linthicum, Baltimore State Regent of the Maryland Society, who was the guest of honor. Mrs. Linthicum told several interesting incidents of members of the D. A. R. who had planted trees and said that its members revere the past while living in the present and working for the future. She commented favorably upon the fact that the chapter had planted something that would grow in usefulness.

Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, Chapter Historian, gave a most interesting sketch of the history of the Wye Oak, that giant tree on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, now over four hundred years old. It has been bought by the State and is the State Tree. A thousand seedlings have been started by the University and it was one of these that the chapter bought, under the leadership of Mrs. J. Pearre Wantz, then Regent of the chapter. It is now growing nicely in the lovely old garden of the Historical House. An appropriate poem was read by Mrs. Barnes.

After a prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Unger duly dedicated the tree in the name of the chapter, and Dr. Arthur G. Tracey, vice-president of the Historical Society, accepted the sapling. Dr. Tracey, one of the most diligent historians of the State, gave a number of interesting facts concerning the early beginnings of this section of Maryland. A musical program followed, with Mrs. David H. Taylor as the vocal soloist and Prof. Philip Royer as her accompanist on the violin. Mr. Royer also played two numbers.

Members of the Chapter and of the Historical Society were then invited to the dining room, where Mrs. F. Donald Shriver and Mrs. John Wood, Jr., served punch. Helping were Miss Arlene Bair, of Mount Airy, and Miss Dorothy Loats, both of whom having served as the representative from Maryland in the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage of the National Society. Mrs. Harry M. Kimmey and Mrs. Charles O. Clemson were the hostesses.

MRS. CHARLES O. CLEMONS,  
*Recording Secretary, William Winchester Chapter.*

## Women in Early Oregon History

THE part played by women in early Oregon history was vividly recalled by a skit presented by members of the Chemeketa Chapter of Salem at the September meeting.

The historian's magic wand first summoned Sacajawea, who in authentic Indian costume told of how in 1804 when only sixteen with a papoose strapped on her back, she guided the Lewis and Clark expedition over the mountains to the Pacific.

Next Narcissa Whitman came to describe her arduous wedding trip in a wagon with her intrepid husband across plains and mountains. She was the first white woman to reach the Columbia.

The magic wand next summoned Chloe Clark Willson. In her early twenties she answered the call of the board of missions for teachers to the Indians. On the good ship *Lausanne* in 1840, she sailed around the Horn to teach in the Nisqually Indian Mission.

Mrs. Tabitha Brown was in a costume of the 1840's. She told of crossing the plains as a widow aged sixty-six. After terrible hardships, Mrs. Brown reached the Chemeketa Plains with a cash

capital of a 6¼-cent piece. With this she purchased three needles and traded her spare clothing for buckskin to make gloves, thus clearing thirty dollars. Her motherly soul yearned over the children abandoned by parents in the California gold rush. In a log meeting house offered as a home and school, she cared for forty pupils. This school was the nucleus of Pacific University, established in 1854 in Forest Grove.

A story of forty-five years of untiring effort to win women's rights was related by Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway. Entering business to earn a living for a family of eight, she observed the legal discriminations against women. In 1871 she began to publish a newspaper, "The New Northwest." With Susan B. Anthony she toured Oregon. Organizing a woman's suffrage association, she had a suffrage amendment placed on the ballot each year. Not till 1912 did she see her life work crowned with success.

MRS. W. E. HANSON,  
*Historian, Chemeketa Chapter,  
Salem, Oregon.*

# Tryon's Palace in North Carolina to be Restored

BY GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY

**D**AUGHTERS of the American Revolution, long interested in plans to try to restore the famed Tryon's Palace at New Bern, N. C., will be especially pleased to learn that definite plans are now under way for the post-war reconstruction of the historic structure which played such a prominent role in pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary days in America.

The site has been approved as a State Park by the North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development, and a substantial sum of money has been donated for its restoration as soon as possible after the war. It may become a memorial for World War heroes.

Taxation for the imposing structure, built 1767-70 for Royal Governor William Tryon of North Carolina, led to such bitter opposition among upstate residents of that colony that the War of the Regulators took place, with the Battle of Alamance fought by Tryon and the Regulators on May 16, 1771, as "the reveille drum beat of the Revolution."

In the palace on August 25, 1774, met the first provincial convention of North Carolina, the first in America to be called and held in defiance of British orders. Richard Caswell, first governor of the independent State of North Carolina, and other first State officials were inaugurated and served in that first State capitol. The first State General Assembly met there April 7, 1777. President George Washington was entertained there during his visit to New Bern during April, 1791.

Only one wing of the palace now remains. The main structure and other wing were destroyed by fire in 1798. Original drawings of the building by John Hawks, "the first professional architect to remain in America," are in the New York Historical Society Library in New York City.

The building with its two huge wings was of brick, with marble trimmings. The rear of the main structure was finished in the style of the London mansion of its era, with lawns sloping down to Trent River. Plumbing was by a Londoner, who

is said to have used eight tons of lead. Many of the furnishings for the Assembly Hall, Council Chamber, public offices and bedrooms were imported.

After a magazine had been discovered in the palace garden in 1775, Royal Governor Josiah Martin, Tryon's successor, was driven from New Bern by Revolutionary patriots. He took refuge on a British warship off Fort Johnston near Wilmington, N. C.

The building was in its day the most beautiful in British North America, according to Francis Xavier Martin, historian and statesman, who became the first Chief Justice of Louisiana. He quoted Don Francisco de Miranda, Venezuelan patriot, as saying that it had no equal in South America.

Modern architects, including some of those connected with the restoration of the separate palace and capitol at Williamsburg, Va., concede that Tryon's Palace was the finest building in colonial times in America. For Royal Governor Tryon spent much time in Williamsburg to get ideas for his government house and home.

As far back as 1927 North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, under the State Regency of Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, of Salisbury, a past Vice President General, endeavored to purchase the remaining wing and convert it into a museum. But the owner did not wish to sell it.

Since that time D. A. R. members in North Carolina and other States have been active in trying to work out plans for restoration of the famous building. The North Carolina organization for years has had a Tryon Palace committee.

North Carolina, however, has lagged behind its sister States of Virginia and South Carolina in restoring its historic shrines. Adoption of the palace site as a proposed State Park marks the first historic spot to be approved as a State Park in that State, its twelve other State Parks being recreational areas.

Impetus to the plan for reconstruction of the palace as soon as possible after the

war was recently given when it was announced that Mrs. J. E. Latham, a D. A. R. member of Greensboro, N. C., had established a trust fund of \$100,000 for restoration purposes and had promised other substantial amounts later.

Her gift was made contingent upon the provision that the palace site be acquired by the State. Accordingly, in July, 1944, the State Board of Conservation and Development in its summer meeting at Asheville, agreed unanimously to take over the site as a State Park and to petition the next General Assembly for sufficient funds for its purchase.

The North Carolina Garden Club agreed to beautify the grounds when the construction work has been started, and a fund was started for this purpose. The Daughters of the American Colonists went on record

as formally approving restoration plans and promising aid. The North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and other State groups have pledged cooperation.

Thus, with D. A. R. members in the lead, the restoration of the famous palace seems to be well assured for the post-war period. Palaces in America are few and far between. Reconstruction of a real palace will be of interest to all Americans.

For the palace was noted not only for its architecture and beauty but also for its place in American history. It was the scene of many social triumphs and renowned visitors, the hub of colonial government and Revolutionary legislation, and the spark which fired patriots against unjust taxation and British authority in the New World.

## How An Old New England Home Was Built

BY ALICE W. BURCHARD

WHILE recently visiting in New England, I spent considerable time hunting up old homesteads, tombstone records, and manuscripts which had to do with my ancestors. Among the manuscripts I found was a contract for a home built for my great-great-grandfather, who served in the American Revolution. This old contract drawn up by my ancestor, was amusing because of its vague specifications, the apparent rivalry between builders of homes in neighboring towns, and the strange way of determining the amount to be paid to the carpenters. Using the current price of beef as a standard of money value was something new to me. Also I had never dreamed that four-posted beds were constructed inside the bedrooms. Incidentally, this document is a bit original because of the spelling and grammar. Below is a copy of this contract, which, I am sure, modern builders would consider hardly adequate.

"This indenture, made this 19th day of May in yr. of Our Lord 1802 by and between Jos. Wright

of Hubbardston, Mass., Yeoman, on one part, and Joseph Wyman and John Sawyer, Carpenters, on the other part, witnesseth that the said Wyman and Sawyer for the consideration hereafter mentioned doth bargain, covenant and agree with said Wright to build him a house 44½ feet long and 20 ft wide, with 19 ft posts (corner columns), and finished like Elipha French's house of Templeton (Mass.), that is the upright part excepting in a few particulars. Three of the corners are to be finished like Doct Josiah Howe's house of Templeton, and one lower room and one chamber are to have bed press and close press in them, and the rest of work inside is to be equal to Mr. French's west room—that to be as good as any and the rest in good proportion. There is to be 17 windows in said house. The windows are to have 24 lights each, skyr (square) glass, 16 windows to have shutters—and furthermore to clabboard 2 sides of house that said Wright lives in, and to clabboard house that Aaron Wright, the said Joseph Wright's son lives in—and the said Aaron Wright on his part doth promise and agree to find timber logs and hew on this spot, fit for the frame, and to find necessary materials on the spot for said work, and to board the workmen while doing such work. The said Wright promises to pay said Wyman and Sawyer 200 dollars, if good ox beef is 20 shillings or under, and good cow beef 18 shillings or under. If said beef is more than

(Continued on page 644)

# Parliamentary Procedure

"Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

—JEFFERSON.

## OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

**J**UST a few preliminary remarks before I begin the Questions. I am convinced that a great many members never see the articles I write on Parliamentary Procedure. The same questions come in again and again, and sets of By-laws come with the same mistakes, that are glaringly in conflict to National Rulings, and now I find there are chapters who never heard of the Handbook and never saw one! Recently two chapter Regents came forward with this information. Said one Regent, "I bought a copy of the Handbook in New York during Congress there. I HAD NEVER SEEN ONE BEFORE!" And,—believe it or not, this chapter will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary very soon! This chapter's by-laws needed revising badly—needed to be brought up to date. Chapters like this one are greatly handicapped—to be using By-laws so "out-moded," or out of date, and to have none of the information at hand, regarding the work of the Society at large as well as chapters when it is theirs for the asking, seems inexcusable. Chapters may be all of fifty years old—but how can they expect to keep abreast with the National Society and not become intimately aware of what is going on, and become a part of it? If you ask me, I think these chapters are "hiding their light" under a great weight of *"pain, less traditional apathy"* that may be all satisfying to some members, but which does not in any sense of the word satisfy the "on coming army" of younger women who are "taking over" this big job of "reconstruction" and "reconversion" in our world here, at the present day and time. They have "been going places and doing things" during this war period, and they know, (many having been under Military Orders) that to get things done right and "right on time," they must move under Rules and Regulations.

*Question 1.* As Regent I appointed a Committee on Revision, but the committee seems to want to dispense with "machinery"

which seems to them *needless red tape*. We would like to know if we may vote on a name of an applicant, the same day the name is proposed to the Board or the Chapter. We would like to dispense with the delay of one month and vote on the name—at once?

*Answer*—This chapter evidently is reaching out for new members and is glad to welcome *new* faces into the chapter, and not like many other chapters, this particular chapter, has no "waiting list," has only a very small chapter initiation fee, and does not "*sit up at night thinking up these barring schemes,*" to the end that applicants are never given a chance to tell *how eligible they may be* to membership in the N. S. D. A. R., much less to be allowed to toast their toes at the fireside of the outer sanctum of the chapter for the period of a month or two.

Now the National Ruling on the matter of admitting applicants does not require that names of applicants should lay over for a month before being voted upon. Art. I, Sec. 1, Page 8 of our National By-laws prescribes as follows:

"An applicant must be endorsed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known. The name must be approved by EITHER the chapter or its Board, or by both, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAPTER BY-LAWS. A majority vote shall elect."

The above National Ruling does not stipulate that a name must be held over in the Board, from one meeting to another, nor held over in the chapter for a month etc., it only says "MUST be approved by EITHER the Board or the chapter or by both,"—"AS PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAPTER BY-LAWS."

While it is refreshing to come upon a chapter that thinks all applicants should be given a fair chance, it is my opinion that chapters should move slowly in admitting new members whom they know nothing about, and a *reasonable* time should be given, to investigating a name, especially of a stranger, but, having in mind a chapter



I am in correspondence with now,—asking the question as to how to get rid of a member who has proven herself a “trouble maker,” I am of the opinion that chapters should have a conservative Ruling prescribed (conforming to the National By-laws of course) when admitting applicants. And, that does not include all kinds of limitations and restrictions such as are written into many sets of by-laws such as: “Admittance by invitation only; a limit placed on the membership of the chapter; relative may not be indorsed by members; Board members may not endorse applicants; or—only Board members may endorse applicants; no member may endorse more than two applicants a year, and members may ONLY endorse applicants in January and October,” and really you would be surprised at the many restrictions placed on “our membership,” and sometimes I wonder how we grow as fast as we do! A certain amount of “Red tape” is good, if you mean doing things safely and sanely and wisely, and want to call that “Red tape.”

The “Machinery” of our Organization is substantial and well set up and gives the chapters *lots of leeway* in Article V and in Article IX, and chapters have to remember one thing—and that is the very thing they more often forget—that the National Society is SUPREME, and that chapters were formed for the purpose of convenience—to be used as “avenues” through which applicants may join the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution!

**Question 2.** “Isn’t a prospective member elected to chapter membership, (subject, of course, to approval of her papers by National) when invited to present her application to the chapter? Is it necessary or proper to vote on her name after notification of her acceptance by the National Board of Management?”

**Answer**—Again I refer you to Art. I, Sec. 1, of our National By-laws and if you follow instructions, “THE APPLICATION THUS APPROVED (first) and, accompanied by the initiation fee and annual dues shall be sent by the Chapter Treasurer to the Treasurer General who shall transmit the application papers to the Registrar. The Registrar General reports on the eligibility of the applicant to the National Board of Management which shall vote upon the

question of admission to membership by a “majority vote” which shall elect! In the beginning, of this Art. I, Sec. 1, you are told that an applicant must be properly endorsed (“by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known”) and then the next step is *definitely* prescribed in these words: “If the APPLICATION is made through a chapter IT MUST BE approved by either the chapter or its Board or by both, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE CHAPTER BY-LAWS.” Now why—after following through the “machinery” as outlined above—would you vote on the name again? Sort of an “anticlimax”—don’t you think? You certainly DO NOT vote on the name of an applicant after the name is voted on and accepted by the National Board of Management, and the name has been sent to you *recorded* as a member of your chapter.

**Question 3.** I was the organizing Regent of a chapter in another city, and still have my membership in the city where I used to live! The present Regent of that chapter will not allow any “out of town” members to join the chapter, and refuses to allow our members to propose the names of out of town friends who want to join this chapter—because there is no chapter in the small city in which they live and these people have winter homes in the city where my chapter is located. They have appealed to me, and I am writing to you to ask you for information regarding the matter.

**Answer**—I do not know just why a Regent would not *allow* “out of town members!” She certainly has no right to limit the membership of her chapter in any way, and THAT would be a very good way to limit membership. Any two members in good standing may endorse an applicant if they personally know her. The fact that they live “here” or “there” makes no difference, and these members have a perfect right to endorse whom they wish no matter where the friends live. If the chapter by-laws carry such a provision then it should be amended for it is not in harmony with the National By-laws.

**Question 4.** Two questions have just come to me about the per capita quotas. The question is, shall the chapters send their “quotas” with their dues to the Treasurer General? It has been the custom in

our state for the per capita quotas to be sent to the Treasurer General through the State Treasurer.

*Answer*—Please consult the following pages of your Handbook. P. 19 tells you exactly what you want to know—that, "Contributions, including gifts for schools, scholarships, student loan, the museum, and THE VARIOUS QUOTAS, should go to the State Treasurer, who in turn sends them to the Treasurer General. In this way, chapters get credit on state books, and both chapter and state get credit on National Books. See that Chapter contributions reach the State Treasurer not later than the twentieth of each month.

*Question 5.* Before the death of one of our Regents, a number of years ago, she paid \$50.00 to have her daughter made a Life member of the D. A. R. The daughter moved away, and since then we have been paying her state dues. Being numerically small and at present low on funds, the chapter would like to know how it would affect this Daughter's membership, as well as our chapter, should we discontinue paying her state dues?

*Answer*—It would affect your chapter in this way . . . "Life members are counted in the basis for Representation." See P. 20-(b) top of page—National By-laws. If you are "numerically small" you may need her membership! Many chapters require their Life members to pay "chapter dues" that will cover all the quotas and per capitas. State dues are the obligation of chapters and not of individual members; however, the National Society in the National By-laws (Art. V) gives a chapter the authority to provide for additional fees for its own use. And chapters should have chapter dues large enough to pay all fees and dues . . . per capitas and quotas out of the chapter exchequer. Amend your by-laws and provide for chapter dues, to be paid by your Life member. As long as she is a member of your chapter she will have to be counted in your basis for Representation—and in all probability she would pay her state dues if she knew it was a hardship for your chapter to do so.

*Question 6.* Our elections are never twice alike; sometimes we have a ballot box, sometimes two tellers and sometimes none at all. No one has the courage to arise in meetings and name a candidate not "picked" by the Nominating Committee. Could it be

possible for you to take time and space to outline the exact procedure in the most elementary way, so that the chapter I belong to could have a correct election—upholding the secret ballot?

*Answer*—Now—my dear, I wish you would send me a copy of your by-laws and give me the number of members in your chapter. I will try and give you some points on Nominations and Nominating Committees next month. When you want certain information, give me something to go on—tell me about your chapter—size, etc., and I MUST HAVE A COPY OF YOUR BY-LAWS! And I will not promise that I will not mark it up with my much heralded "red pencil".

*Question 7.* Now two letters about "the Parliamentarian". (As I have said before it is a self-effacing job!) Does the Regent have a right to turn over the "chair" to her Parliamentarian to allow her to conduct an election?

*Answer*—No, she does not have the right to turn over her chair to anyone—to conduct an election, and a Regent (or any Presiding Officer) should seldom vacate the chair. If the presiding officer is ill and wishes to have someone else take the chair the proper one to do so would be the Vice-President or other officers who come next in line. You say that your Regent is timid and knows nothing about Parliamentary Procedure and is just "afraid" to conduct an election. I am sorry, but your Regent should make up her mind to become informed and to know the duties of her office, or she should let some one else have the office who would be willing to do things correctly. Tell your Regent to read the following pages of Roberts Rules of Order Revised: Page 236 to page 244—inclusive—(especially the five points of Pages 240-241-242-243 and 244.)

The Parliamentarian should never be a member of the Board, or serve on a Committee or in any other capacity that makes it necessary for him to take sides in matters upon which his opinion as Parliamentarian may be desired afterward. Hence, if the by-laws make the officers members of Boards, the Parliamentarian should be excepted if he is an officer. In fact, it is better if the Parliamentarian of a convention is not a delegate, as the two positions are not compatible. A delegate has a right to make motions, to take part in the debate, to raise

questions of order, to appeal from the decisions of the Chair, and to vote. The Parliamentarian, even though one of its officers, unless a member of the convention, has none of these rights, not even the right to speak in the assembly unless asked to do so by the Chair. The Parliamentarian is simply an adviser to the Chair, who must decide whether to follow the advice or not. The Parliamentarian should always be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Board or the convention. The Parliamentarian is appointed and does not have a vote *as Parliamentarian*, but does

have a right to her vote as a member of her chapter. She should be assigned a seat near the President so as to be convenient for consultation. The Chair has a right to ask the Parliamentarian to explain any point to the convention. The Parliamentarian is asked for his "OPINION" and it is the President who "Rules" on a point of Procedure.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,  
ARLINE B. N. MOSS

(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),  
*Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.*



## How An Old New England Home Was Built

(Continued from page 640)

20 and 18 shillings, the said Wright is to pay a price proportionable. If any disputes rise from any of two parties on the price of beef each party shall choose a man, and these two men shall choose a third, and these three men shall state price of beef. The painters and masons work is not included in the job. Furthermore to make a hatchway to go down cellar from outdoors, and to finish the cobbard under the chimney of the houses that we are to clabbord. We are to case the jets and corners.

Joseph Wright  
Aaron Wright  
Joseph Wyman  
John Sawyer"

This old house is still standing in Hubbardston, Mass., near the railroad station. When shown this building, I expressed some doubt as to its being the one whose specifications appear above. Later I decided to apply some test, and concluded that the three, instead of four, the usual number of corner columns, would be the determining factor. So one Sunday afternoon I was driven to this house, now occupied by another family who have lived there for three generations. I walked around the house to see whether one corner post was missing. Sure enough, one rear corner had no column. Then I was convinced of the identity of the building. I reasoned that my great-grandfather had expected some day to build an "L" which would cover one rear corner, thereby making that corner post unnecessary. But evidently such an addition had not been built, though a "lean-to" housing the kitchen had been constructed.

Today, I am told, it would cost about \$8,000.00 to build such a house. Yet two hundred dollars was all that was paid the carpenters. However, if we knew what the masons and painters were paid, and if we could estimate the value of the timber and other materials used, as well as the cost of boarding the two carpenters for several months, we should doubtless find that Joseph paid what was then considered a fair price for his home.

Family tradition says that Joseph's eldest son, Aaron, who was a co-signer of this contract, inherited the house, and years later sold it to his daughter Adeline's fiancé, George Prentiss, who took his bride there to live in what had been her girlhood home.



## Watch Your Deadlines

In order to bring the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE out on time, it has been found necessary to establish earlier deadlines for material sent in for publication.

All copy must be received not later than six weeks prior to issues of publication.

That is to say:

All copy for the January issue of the Magazine must be received not later than November 20th.

There can be no exception to this rule and may we ask all who contribute to this Magazine to adhere strictly to it.

# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

*Genealogical Editor*

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE first Census of the United States, (1790), comprised an enumeration of the present states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. A complete set of schedules for each state with a summary for the counties, and in many cases for towns, was filed in the State Department, but, unfortunately, they are not now complete. The returns from the states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia, were destroyed when the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812. \* \* \*

In the Census of 1790, the state of Virginia was returned with a population of 749,160 leading by more than 300,000 Pennsylvania, which was then the second state in the Union in point of population.

The loss of Virginia's original schedules for the first two Censuses is so unfortunate that every endeavor has been made to secure data that would in some measure fill the vacancy. The only records that could be secured were some manuscript lists of state enumerations made in the years of 1782, 1783, 1784 and 1785; also the Tax Lists of Greenbrier County from 1783 to 1786. \* \* \*

The counties for which the names of families are returned on the state Census are 39 in number, and contain 370,000 population. 41 counties, with a population of 777,000 are lacking. Thus less than one-half of the state of Virginia are available.

The first Census passed by the second session of the First Congress was signed by President Washington on March 1, 1790. The task of making the first enumeration of the inhabitants was placed upon the President. \* \* \* The Assistant Marshals who conducted the enumerations made two copies of the returns;

in accordance with the law, one copy was posted in the immediate neighborhood for the information of the public and the other was transmitted to the Marshal in charge to be forwarded to the President. Ref: "Introduction of State Enumeration of Virginia" issued by the United States Government.

*Are any of these duplicate copies still in existence?*

\* \* \* \* \*

We continue in this number the list of Augusta County, Virginia, residents who, by military and material aid, rendered service to Virginia during the period from 1750 to 1763 and received therefor payments authorized by act of the General Assembly of Virginia, as recorded in Hening's Statutes at Large, volume 7.

In research, especially in the Revolutionary period, one must take into consideration that, for many years prior to the outbreak, the causes of war and the spirit of independence were in the making and the location of families before, during and after the war, is as essential in research as are names and dates. For this reason the value of this list is apparent.

	l.	s.	d.
To Robert Armstrong, William Mar, John Clark, John Wilson, James Risk, 5s each	1	5	
To William Christian, captain	9		
John Davice, serjeant	3	4	00
To George Marchel, William Currey, Caleb Hermon, James Tobit, Christopher Finney. 48s each	12		
To Robert Carlile		11	
To Edward M'Donald, for provisions and waggonage	5	7	6
To John M'Cown, for Provisions	1	5	
John Boyens, for do.	12		
Robert Young, for do.	3		
John Micles, for do.	17	6	
James Boreland, for Salt	2		
John Maxwell, for Provisions	1	4	
James Wilson, for Horse Hire		6	3
Andrew Hays, for Provisions	2	14	3
John Boyer, do	18	9	
Robert Campbell, do	1	2	6
John Bowen, do	4	6	5

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
To John Gilmore, do	3	16	10	To John Matthews, do	1	19	1
Michael Swadley, do		17	5	John Stevenson, do	1	10	8
John Buchanan, do		7	3	Samson Archer, do		19	7
Michael Prepest, do		10	10	William Greeg, do		10	8
James Clark, do	1	6		Samson Archer, do	3	6	1
Mary Car, do		2	6	Archibald Huston, do		5	8
John Maxwell, do		14	6	William Christian, do		6	3
Benjamin Davis, do	7	3	9	William McGee, do	10	19	2
John Moore, for Horse Hire	3	17	6	James Simpson, do	1	16	3
To Sampson Matthews, Executor of				John Holmes, do	3	17	10
John Matthews, for Provisions	1	7	4	Archibald Huston, do	1	11	6
To William Graham, for Provisions		7	6	James Bruister, do		11	4
Mark Taled, for do	5	4	1	Thomas Bradshaw, do	1	5	
Samuel Davidson, for Horse Hire		10		Patrick Campbell, do	3	1	
Alexander McClure, for provisions	2	1		Thomas Lorimore, do	3	3	
Thomas Hicklins, for do		9	4	To Andrew Hamilton, and James			
James Cowan, for do		15		Givens, do	3		9
John Ward, for do	2	11		To John Ree, do	2	15	
John Craford, for do		16	6	Thomas Millsaps, do	3	15	8
John Ward, for do		12		To John Buchanan, for paid William			
(Page. 193)				Henderson, Abraham Brown, and			
To William Ledgewood, for provisions				David Looney, for carriage of			
Samuel Steele, for do				provisions, &c.	9		8
John Ramsey, for do				To do, for Alexander Mackie	1	7	2
William Lewis, for do				To Reuben Harrison, for provisions			
Robert Hustan, for do				for Indians	1	1	8
Robert Steele, for do				To Samson Archer, do	1	9	8
John Paxton, for do				Jonathan Douglass, do	4	11	10
Adam Dean, for horse hire				John Anderson, do	2	2	1
John Williams, for twenty days				John Davis, do	21	10	7
service				David Moor, do	14	9	10
John Crocket, for provisions				Edward McDonald, do	3	2	8
To Sampson and George Matthews,				Andrew Leeper, do	1	14	2
assignees of John Bradley, for				William Thompson, do	1	13	5
driving pack horses	4	14	3	Elijah McClanahan, do		6	8
To Walter Cunningham, for a mare				Joseph Crocket, do	1	7	6
lost, appraised to	9			Joseph Love, do	2	14	7
To Moses McClure, for one horse,				Robert Looney, do	2	1	
two pack-saddles, do	5	11		James Huston, do		15	9
Robert Young, for one horse do	6	10		John Matthews, sen. do		5	9
To William Wad, for an horse lost,				James Arbuckle, do		12	
and appraised to	11			William Graham, do		11	9
To John Lowry, do	3	10		William Beard, for waggone	2		
Thomas Wilson, do	5			William Whiteside, for work		11	8
Thomas Weems, do	5	10		John Maxwell, captain, as lieu-			
Robert Guy, jun. do	12			tenant	2	8	
James Guy, jun. do	6			To John Matthews, Matthew Camp-			
James McCay, do	8			bell, 16s. each	1	12	
Samuel Hodge, do	8			To John Bowin, sergeant	1	1	4
James Lockridge, do	5			To John Bowin, jun. Henry Bowin,			
Samuel Sproule, for horse-hire	3	17	6	Moses Bowin, Reice Bowin,			
John Cartmill, for do	3	17	6	George Matthews, John Camp-			
Ralph Laferty, for do	3	17	6	bell, Robert Dew, Richard Mat-			
Henry Guy, for do		6	3	thews, Michael Kelly, 16s, each	7	4	
John Buchanan, for flour	27	14		To Daniel Goodwin, William Mat-			
To John Campbell, for provisions to				thews, 8s. each		16	
Indians		12		To Joshua Matthews, William			
To Thomas Stinson, for do	2	7	9	M'Kinney, 19s. each	1		
Jacob Campbell, do	1		8	To William Bowin		8	
Evan Evans, do	4	10		Sampson Matthews		10	
To Moses McClure, do	2	10	00	John Matthews, as ensign		10	
John Ward, do		10		Matthew Campbell, as serjeant		6	8
James Wallace, do	2	2	4	To James Wilson, James Magavock,			
Henry Reburn, do	2	1	10	5s. each		10	
John Stevenson, do	2	7	4	To John Armstrong, John Bowen,			
William Beard, do	1	5	2	jun. Moses Bowen, James Gil-			
(p. 194)				more, Jonathan Whitley, James			
To John Arrentrot, do	2	14	4	Hughston, Andrew Hall, William			
Patrick Frazier, do	6	15	10	Buyers, Patrick Porter, William			



	<i>Lapesley, Arthur M'Clure, Samuel Todd</i> 4s. each	1	s.	d.
To	<i>David Stewart, colonel, as captain</i>	2	8	
	<i>William Lewis, as Lieutenant</i>	2	2	
	<i>John Henderson, as ensign</i>	1	1	
To	<i>Robert Brackenridge, Robert Craig, Samuel Car, Robert Patterson, Thomas M'Come, George Moffet, Samuel Patterson, Going Leeper, James Blair, James Young, James Patterson, Robert Willey, Alexander Craig, John Blair, George Anderson, William Polog, George King, James Stewart, Arthur Greir, John King, Robert Finley, Henry Murray, Walter Cunningham, William Tencher, John Robinson, Audly Hamilton, William Anderson, George Rogers, Alexander M'Clanahan, William Reed, Adam Dunlop, James Stevenson, Robert Hunter, William Purzins,</i> 7s. each	11	18	
To	<i>James M'Dowell, lieutenant</i>	1	7	
To	<i>John Wardlaw, James Couden, serjeant, 12s. each</i>	1	4	
To	<i>James Kenaday, William Kenaday, James Wardlaw, James Logan, Samuel Huston, David Moore, Nathaniel Evans, James M'Clong, John M'Clong, Henry M'Collom, Robert Steel, John Sproul, Moses Whiteside, John Lyle, jun. Robert Lusk, John Montgomery, John Haul, John Thompson, Archibald Alexander, Patrick Lowry, John Lowry, Thomas Seirl, Charles Allison, Thomas Paxton, James Huston,</i> 9s each	11	5	
To	<i>Alexander Thompson as lieutenant</i>	1	4	
	<i>Audley Paul, as ensign</i>	12		
	<i>Matthew Camble, as serjeant</i>	8		
To	<i>Robert Henry, James Wilson, John Mayers, 6s. each</i>	18		
To	<i>George Davison, Thomas Hamilton, 7s. each</i>	14		
To	<i>John Plunkett, James Ward, sen. William Ward, Josep Ward, 6s each</i>	1	4	
To	<i>Alexander M'Mullan</i>	8		
To	<i>Robert Allen, jun. James Ward, jun. 6s. each</i>	12		

EXCERPTS FROM WILL OF JAMES  
PETTIGREW

I, James Pettigrew, of the District of Ninety Six, South Carolina, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. I give, demise and dispose of my wordly goods in the following manner and form.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Mary, my dearly beloved wife and companion in

all my tribulations for and during her life, the one-half of the tract of land on which I now live, with all the improvements thereon; likewise my negro man named Jack, and negro woman named Phillis, likewise two horses, and two cows, to be chosen by her out of my stock, as also all the sheep, hogs, etc. I possess.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Martha Wetherspoon, to my son, John Pettigrew, to my daughter, Mary Verner, and to my daughter, Jean Tilley, to each, one dollar, if demanded, likewise to my sons, James, and George Pettigrew each one dollar.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son, Ebenezer the one-half of the tract of land on which I now live, the part which he now possesses, together with all the improvements thereon, to be his forever together with whatever I have given him heretofore.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son, William, the one-half of the tract of land on which I live, the part upon which I dwell, to be possessed by him peaceably at his mother's death, and to be his forever; likewise my negro man, Jack, together with all the stock left to my wife her lifetime, and other stock I possess to be, at her death, his forever; except one milch-cow, which I give and bequeath to my daughter, Jean Tilley, to be put into her possession at her mother's death.

Item. I will and bequeath that my negro woman named Phillis shall, at my wife's death, be valued by two judicious men, and that one half of her value shall be paid to my son, Ebenezer by my son, William, and that said Phillis remain with her husband, and be my son William's forever and I do hereby revoke and utterly disannul all and every other former will or Testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 18th day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

JAMES PETTIGREW (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us  
Handy Harris,  
Jas. Pettigrew,  
Wm. Pettigrew.

From Mrs. J. R. Bradfield,  
3907 Gillon Avenue, Dallas, 5, Texas.

\* \* \* \* \*

EXCERPTS FROM WILL OF REBECCA HOGAN  
FROM THE RECORDS ON FILE IN THE  
COURT HOUSE IN WASHINGTON,  
HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS,  
FEBRUARY 1830

I, Rebecca Hogan, of the county of Hempstead and Territory of Arkansas, give and bequeath my worldly estate in manner following, that is to say,

First: I give to my grandson, Halden Moss, slaves (named and described but not copied).

Secondly: I give to my grandson, Hogan Moss, slaves (named and described but not copied).

Thirdly: I give to my granddaughter, Harriet Caldwell, slaves (named and described but not copied.)

Fourthly: I give to my granddaughter, Rebecca Ragsdale, slaves (named and described but not copied).

Fifthly: I give to my granddaughters above named, Harriet Caldwell and Rebecca Ragsdale, slaves (named and described but not copied).

Sixthly: I give to my grandson before named, Halden Moss, all the cattle that I may be possessed of at my decease.

Seventhly: All the balance of my estate, both real and personal, of what nature or kind soever it may be, not herein before particularly mentioned, or described of, I desire may be equally divided among my several grandchildren herein before named, which I give to them, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever.

Eightly: If any of my grandchildren before named should die without heir I desire that the property be equally divided among the balance of my aforesaid grandchildren during their natural life as before named.

And Lastly: I do constitute and appoint my friend, James Moss, executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all others made. In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

REBECCA HOGAN. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared as, and for the last will and testament of the above named Rebecca Hogan, in the presence of us.

William Moss,  
Robert Ragsdale,

Sworn to be Allen M. Oakley, Clerk C. C.  
Sale of Rebecca Hogan's goods and chattels.

Cattle .....	20.00
Mare and colt .....	60.00
Lot cupboard ware .....	2.25
Bedding, furniture .....	5.50
Trunk, \$3.00, clock .75 .....	3.75
Lot furniture .....	4.00
Slaves (named but not copied) .....	1,075.00
Hogs .....	16.00
Ox .....	2.00

At a circuit court began and held in and for the county of Hempstead, and Territory of Arkansas, at the court house in the town of Washington, on Monday the third day of October A. D. 1831. Present, the Honorable Benjamin Johnson, one of the judges of the Superior Court in the Territory of Arkansas, and assigned by law to hold Circuit Courts.

James Gibson, Sheriff, William Field, clerk of the Superior Court in and for the Territory of Arkansas. Thomas Hubbard, Attorney.

The said executor James Moss produced here in open court and proved the respective receipt of each devisee in the said last will and testament of the said Rebecca Hogan, deceased, to-wit: Madden Moss, Hogan Moss, William Caldwell in right of his wife, named, formerly, Harriet Moss, and James C. Ragsdale in right of his wife, Rebecca, formerly Rebecca Moss, which are ordered to be filed. Whereupon, it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the said executor has fully executed the said last will and testament of the said Rebecca Hogan, deceased, and paid to the legatees or demises respectively the full amount of their respective interests in and of the estate of the said testatrix.

(The above will and court records were copied from the records in the court house in Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas, by Mrs. Charlean Moss Williams, in January 1936, Rebecca Moss Ragsdale was grandmother and Rebecca Hogan was great-great-grandmother, of Ouida R. Bradfield. Rebecca Hogan died January 2, 1830.

\* \* \* \* \*

## A REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION

File No. W 8.538,

Cert. No. 14.065  
 Issued Aug. 19, 1819  
 Act of Mar. 18, 1818  
 At \$8 00 per mo.  
 100  
 From June 15, 1818

Pullen, William  
 Polly or  
 Mary

App. for Pension June 15, 1818.

Age 58 or 60 yrs. Agency Ky.

Res. at date of App. Woodford Co., Ky. Service Va.

Res. at date of enlistment. Rank Pri.

He entered the Rev. Army in Va. in 1778 for a term of 3 yrs. served under Capt. Thomas Pollard, Col. Thomas Marshall later served in Capt. Christopher Roane or Noane 1st Regt. of Artillery Va. not clear

line—later was transferred to the Continental Establishment under Col. Porterfield was discharged in 1781 at Richmond, Va. by Capt. Roane.

He was in the battles of Gates Defeat and at the Siege of Yorktown.

June 15, 1818 (Woodford Co., Ky.) James Boothe served with William Pullen during the Rev. War etc.

Mar. 24, 1821—William Pullen aged 61 yrs. a resident of Fayette Co., Ky. refers to three children; Polly aged 28 yrs.; James aged 20 yrs.; Catherine aged 14 yrs.—William Pullen died Feb. 5, 1834.

File No. W 8.538.

Cert. No. 2.308  
 Issued April 9, 1839  
 Act of July 7, 1838  
 At 80 00 per annum  
 100  
 From Mar. 4, 1936

Pullen, William  
 Polly or  
 Mary

App. for Pension Jan. 8, 1839. Agency Ky.

Age 73 or 74 yrs. Service Va.

Res. at date of app. Woodford Co., Ky. Rank Pri.

Res. at date of enlistment

Mary or Polly Pullen declares that she is the widow of William Pullen who was a Rev. Soldier and U. S. Pensioner under the Act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to William Pullen Jan. 2, the year after Cornwallis was taken in 1782 in Richmond Co., Va.

Jan. 24, 1839 Elizabeth Dale of Woodford Co., Ky. aged 70 yrs. and upwards, she was born and reared in Richmond, Va. was acquainted with William Pullen a Rev. soldier and was present at his marriage—she was the Bridesmaid for said Polly Pullen, etc. (no maiden name stated). Their children:

1. Elizabeth, mar. James Wells.
2. Ellen died in infancy.
3. Spence died in infancy.
4. Sally died in infancy.
5. Polly now living and never married.
6. Nelson now living in Missouri.
7. Rebekah mar. Lewis Beasley.

8. Henry living in Missouri.

9. James died since his father's death.

10. Roadham died in infancy.

11. Catherine mar. David Willson.

She believes that Polly, James and Catherine were their only children who lived at home at the time her late husband became a pensioner, the Register of her marriage and the christening of several of her children were burnt in Farnham Church in Richmond Co., Va.

There are no further family data on file.

## QUERIES

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

**K-44. (a) Carver**—Has anyone traced the descendants of the sons of William Carver, d. 1811, Albemarle Co., Va. Wife, Mary. Sons: Archelaus, Jarret, Nool, William, James, Enoch, John. Daughters: Elizabeth Brown, Hannah Brown, Sally Beck, Polly Robertson. Trying to locate father of Pleasant Moorman Carver and Sophia Carver born in Albemarle Co. Possible brothers were Archellus and James.

**(b) Duryea-Welch**—John Duryea, b. Oct. 5, 1757 and wife Margaret Welch, b. Sept. 22, 1763 lived in Mason County, Kentucky after 1790. Want ancestors of both—probably New York or New Jersey. Mrs. W. Harvey Johnson, 3528 No. 18th St., Phila. 40, Pa.

**K-44. (a) Quimby**—Wish Revolutionary service of Samuel Quimby (Quemby, Quinby) B-Amesbury, Mass., July 5, 1718, D- age 80, M-Elizabeth Stevens. Resided Derryfield, Kingston, Weare (Manchester) N. H.

**(b) Gordon**—Wish Revolutionary service of Alexander Gordon, B- Kingston, N. H. Jan. 1716, D- Salem N. H. Jan. 1793. M. 1st Susanna Pattee, 2nd- Hannah Stanley. Mrs. Wilbur C. Dyer, 87 Tibet Road, Columbus, Ohio.

**K-44 (a) Walker**—Wanted: information regarding the ancestry of one William Walker who acquired land in Augusta Co., Va. 1765, mentioned as of Bedford Co. Will probated in Botetourt Co. 1810, wife not mentioned. Apparently not of John Walker of Wigton line nor of Dr. Thomas Walker line though said to be of English descent. Indications are he came from eastern Va.

**(b) Givens-Camden**—Would like to know the ancestry of one Daniel Givens who died in Botetourt Co., Va. 1822, and his wife, said to have been Martha Camden. Daniel mentioned in Draper's Mss. as a Rev. soldier. Mrs. R. T. Bowen, 2608 Valley View Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

**K-44. Lee**—Wanted parentage, Birthplace of Robert Lee born March 18, 1793. He married Martha Powell on September 13, 1821 in Scott

County, Kentucky. He died in November or December of 1875 or 1877. Said to be a first cousin of General Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Joseph Fitzgugh Lee, 3402 Halcyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia.

**K-44. (a) Adams-Hoskins**—Want data on John Adams, (son of President John Quincy Adams) and of his daughter who married Bryant Hoskinson and died in Breckenridge or Grayson County, Ky.

**(b) Madison**—Want data on Hugh Conway Madison, who married Winnifred Corra 1812 and had grist mill in Madison Co. Va. They had children: Harriet, born 4-16-1813, Francis, Eugenia, Mary and William. Was he the son of William Madison who was brother of President Madison? Mrs. Wm. L. Mayhew, 2040 Eucalyptus Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif.

**K-44 (a) Baumgardner**—Leonard Baumgardner ca. 1755-1839, of York Co., Pa., and a Revolutionary soldier, m. Margaretha between 1783-1785. She d. 1822 in York Co., Pa. When was she born? Who were their parents and grandparents?

**(b) Baumgardner-Shettle**—Daniel Baumgardner by ca. 1797, York Co., Pa., son of Leonard, m. 1817 Rebecca Shettle. What were her birth and death dates? Who were her parents and grandparents, with dates and references. B. Spencer, 312 West 10th Street, Alliance, Nebraska.

**K-44. (a) Campbell**—Wish parents in Virginia, Revolutionary service, of father of Robert, John and William Campbell of Virginia-Kentucky, died Jessamine County, Kentucky. Also service of son William. Robert enlisted 1777 while resident of Botetourt County, serving under command of Major Campbell. William married Hannah Withers, daughter of John, Orange County, Virginia-Kentucky. Robert married Catherine (Katy) Hawkins; John married Miss Allison.

**(b) Lemon**—Wish marriage, Revolutionary service, John Lemon (Lemmon), son of Captain Robert, Hagerstown, Maryland. Robert and wife Eleanor had William, John, Robert and James, all probably served in Revolution. Captain Robert died Elk Creek, near Shelbyville, Kentucky. John's children were: Catherine married John Coomes, 1800; Robert married Letice Coomes, 1801; Elizabeth married Thomas Menaugh, 1805. Other children. Marriages at Bardstown, Kentucky. Miss Marie Menaugh, Walnut Hill, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

**K-44. Cope**—Want parents of James Cope and wife Elizabeth —? who left Washington Co., Va., and came into Kentucky about 1798 with two sons—James and Wylie. Were there any other children?

**(b) Day**—Joseph Day, born in Pennsylvania in 1776. Moved to Va. when? Died in Carroll Co., Va., in 1856 leaving a Will naming 18 children. Want his parents—brothers and sisters. Is he related to John Day, Sr., of Jefferson Co., Tennessee? If so, how? Mrs. William Everett Bach, 163 Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.

**(a) Wells**—Wish information of family of Betsey Wells, born 1770, married Edward Thurber, Sr., of West Guilford, Vt., in 1789, and died there in 1846. Her mother died in 1829, in the "Black River Valley" in New York State, town unknown, but thought to be north of Utica.

**(b) Allen**—Wish further information as to

parentage of Lucinda Allen who was born in 1766, probably Jan. 20, and who died in 1860 at the age of 94. She is buried in the Green River Cemetery, Guilford, Vt., beside her husband, "Capt. Daniel" Wilkins who had died previously. They had a son, Jesse Wilkins who married Mehitable Cole. Mrs. Wilford E. Sanderson, Route 107, Albany, N. Y.

**K-44. (a) Redmon**—John C. Redmon, Sr., died 1816, Montgomery County, Maryland. Want names of wife and children and all dates possible and his Revolutionary service.

**(b) Morris-Redmon**—David Morris, born about 1750, Loudoun County, Virginia, had son John, born 1780, also Presley and Jenkins. Did he have a daughter Catherine, born 1782, who married Leven Redmon, son of John C. of Montgomery County, Maryland? Want names of wife and other children and all dates possible and Revolutionary service. Mrs. W. T. Bishop, 616 West 6th Street, Sedalia, Missouri.

**K-44. (a) Spencer**—Want parents of Daniel Spencer, born 1797, Dutchess County, New York, died Cedar Rapids, Iowa, about 1875. Lived in Tompkins County, New York, in 1847, where he built grain separators. Is said to have invented the first one. Had daughter, Margaret Ann, born April 16, 1825, died September 3, 1881, who married 1846 Charles Bower of North Lansing, New York.

**(b)** Want data of Daniel Spencer, who lived in Ontario County, New York, in 1836. He was son of Eliel Spencer. Are the two Daniels identical? Mrs. W. K. Liscombe, 613 Jefferson Avenue, Toppenish, Washington.

**K-44. (a) McKenzie**—Catharine McKenzie b. 1777, d. about 1863 in Mississippi. She mar. John McMillan who died in Robeson County, N. C., before Catharine moved to Miss., about 1836. To John and Catharine McKenzie McMillan in N. C. the following: Mary, Nancy, John, Malcolm, Arch., and William McKenzie McMillan. Wanted Catharine McKenzie's parents names and any information on the McKenzie family.

**(b) McKenzie-Davis**—Barbara McKenzie b. 1766, d. 1863 in Robeson County, North Carolina. Married about 1801 Absolum Davis b. 1772 d. 1851—both died in Robeson County, N. C. Their issue: Elizabeth Caldwell Davis, Wm. Davis, Thomas Davis, and Absolum Davis. Any information on Barbara McKenzie's or Absolum Davis' ancestry wanted. Mrs. Furman K. Biggs, 1505 Elm St., Luberton, N. C.

**K-44. (a) Fairhurst**—Want parentage and name of wife of Jeremiah Fairhurst whose Will was dated 1801 and recorded in Loudoun Co., Virginia—Will mentions daughters Eliza Zimmerman and Jane Bowlen (spelled Bolin in estate settlement). Son George's Will (1835) mentions Lavinia Mead, Rebecca Bolen, William Bolen, Aquilla Mead, Eliza Bolen, Joseph Bolen, John Fairhurst.

**(b) Bolen**—Want information about Jane Bolen (Bolling, Bowlen, Bolin), daughter of Jeremiah Fairhurst. Whom did she marry? Records of Fairfax Meeting state: "Women Friends request assistance in drawing up a certificate against Jane Fairhurst (now Bolen) for her outgoing in marriage." Pearl McCaffry, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

# Editorially Speaking . . .

## DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

**Y**OUR Editor is grateful this Thanksgiving Time that the National Historical Magazine has been put back on schedule and you are doing your part in making this come true.

Only by strict observance of deadlines can the Magazine in war time or any other time for that matter can be kept on time all the time.

It is a pleasure to record, too, that we have had much favorable comment on the type of news items which are appearing in the Magazine.

The readers are anxious to know what is going on in the Society throughout the country and in the individual chapters.

By printing such items the inspiration is caught from one group to another and that means the work of the Society is better done.

Please try to make your contributions concise as possible and without unnecessary use of words.

With the Magazine only 48 pages now, due to the news print shortage, we need every inch of spare space in order to get the material in them.

In common with the rest of America your Editor has held the thought and the prayer that this might have been a Thanksgiving of real peace so far as the European theatre of war was concerned, anyway.

At this writing, September 25, that does not seem possible now.

But peace is within sight anyway and let us be grateful for that and the fact that the arms of the Allies can conquer our brutal enemies.

Let's put our faith behind our fighting men and may God give them the strength to conquer.

With best wishes and hoping for better and better contributions,

Faithfully Your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

## DEAR READERS:

**O**CTOBER has come and gone and with it many State Conferences and State Fall Meetings. It is an old saying that half the fun of any party is reading about it afterward, so if you were able to attend your State Conference or meeting enjoy reading about it in the magazine and see if you and your State Historian reacted to the same things in the same way. If you could not be present be sure to read about it in order that you, too, may have the inspiration of the excellent reports of work accomplished or plans for the work to be done.

Of course all these meetings will not be in the same issue so read them all and learn what the members in other States are doing.

And there was a National Board Meeting in October. Be sure to read about it in the December issue. You will then know how your President General spends her time and you will also be able to know in advance the recommendations to be brought from the Board to the next Continental Congress.

You will know how many new members have been taken in to the Society, how many new Chapters organized and how your dues are being spent. In fact you will be a well informed member of the Society, and a well informed member is an interested member who in turn becomes an active and useful member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON.

◇ ◇ ◇



# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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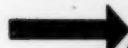
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